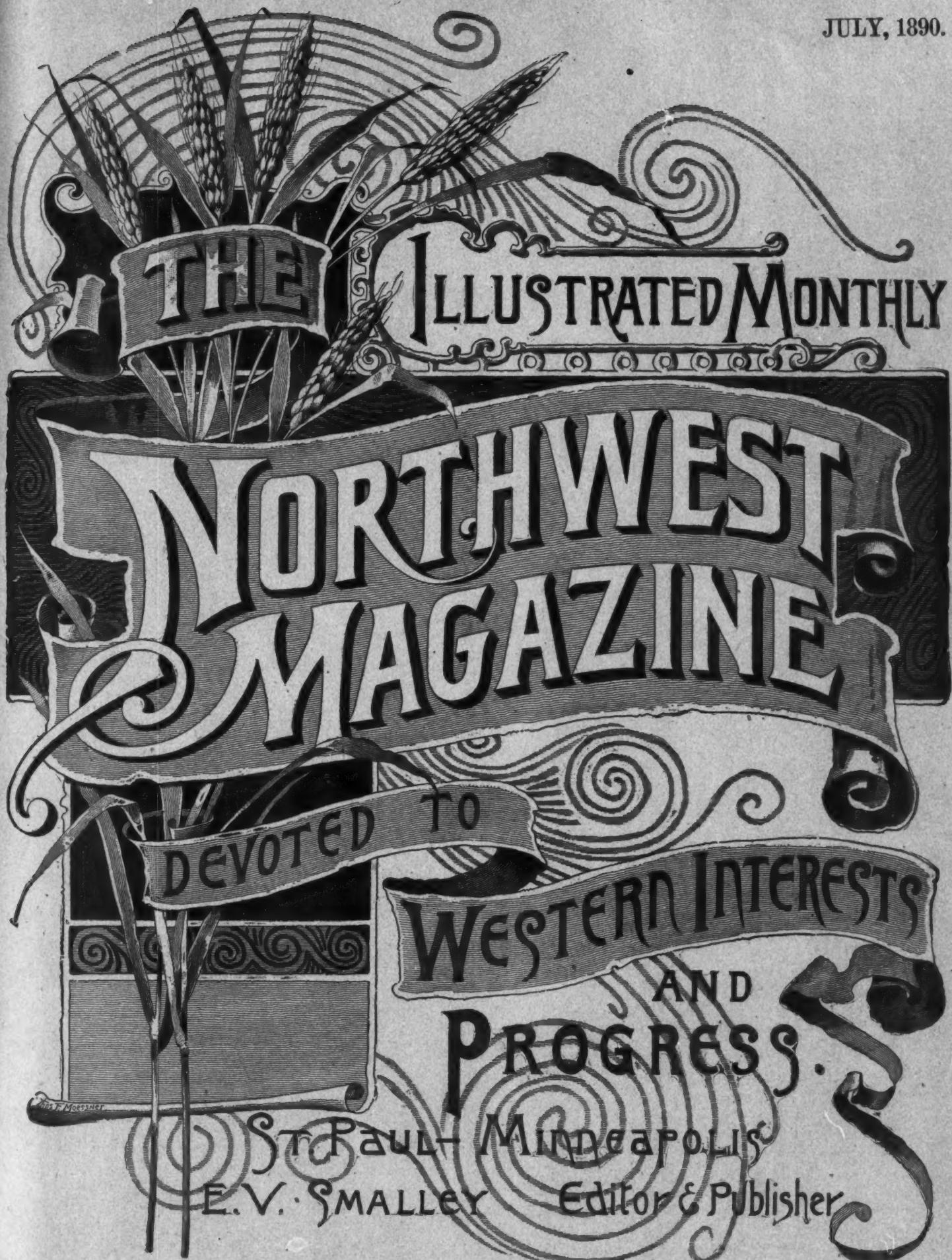


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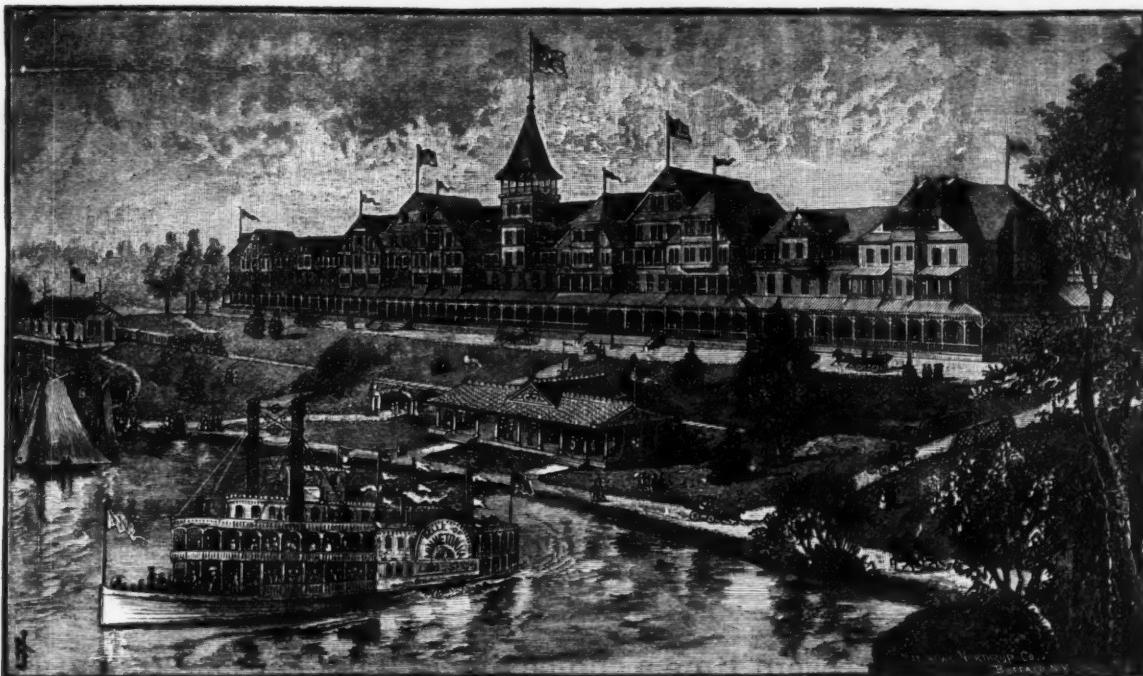
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WOODS AND WATER.

A Trip to a Washington Logging Camp.

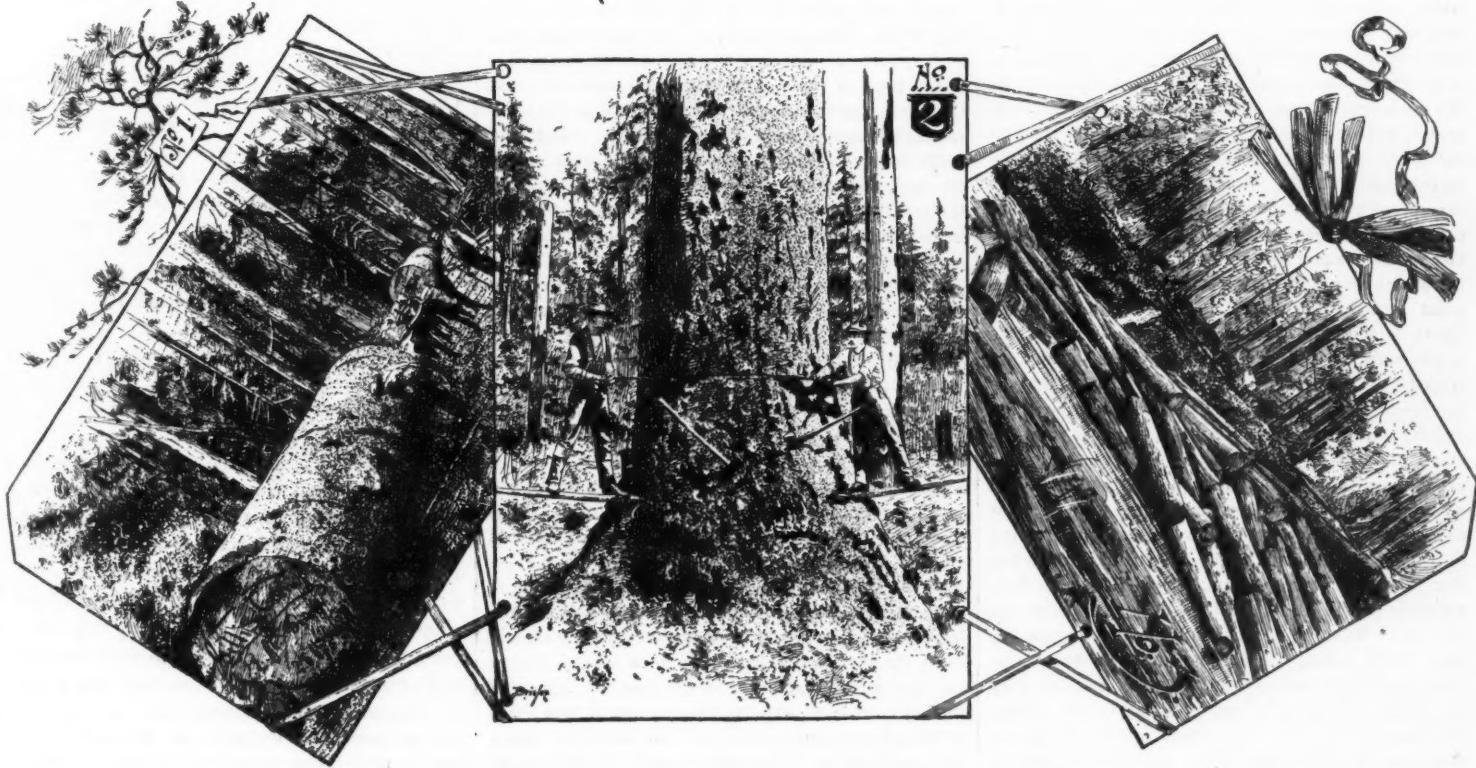
BY L. H. WALL.

The little steamboat had been brought up from the mud of the river bottom only a few days before, and this was to be her first trip since her accident, a sort of renaissance of the Indian Chief which lent a sense of festivity to the occasion. She puffed out from the wharves of the busy crude town, with its vari-colored frame buildings standing up out of the tide flats on stilts, so many square dry-goods boxes, with painted

A sort of pathetic premature old age seems to settle on all things not of this year or last in these bean-stalk towns of Washington. This gray and venerable mill is one of the first commercial settlers, the grandfather of the flock of young industries clamoring about his knees, and yet still lacks some months to round its sixth year. For a long way below the mill the logs in the rough lie in the water, kept within bounds by the chained boomsticks, and showing no signs on their dull sides of the hearts of gold to be laid bare by the teeth of the saw. The last glimpse of the town shows the mill and close beside it the mammoth skeleton of the half-built schooner,

to think should this benign Japan current be turned off what rigors would ensue. The forest, as we see it from the river, is depressing enough; the dark, even border of dull-colored trees piercing the gray sky with its saw-edge outline repels a closer approach. The up-heaved trees that have fallen into the river and drifted with the tide add a distinct touch of desolation; their gray roots, that have struck so shallowly into the damp soil in life, now lift impotent, clutching fingers above the water, the roots always seaward and the trunks of the trees pointing to the river's source.

The broadening river merges itself into Gray's Har-



LOGGING IN THE GRAY'S HARBOR COUNTRY, WASHINGTON.—1. A "SKID ROAD." 2. FELLING A GIANT FIR. 3. DUMPING LOGS.

roofs, the fresh saw-dust of the newly filled-in streets shining out in strong tawny lines of color. Amid the bright crudity of the many small buildings, the old saw-mill stretched a somewhat impressive length of unpainted timbers against the sky, its long gray chute stretching down to meet the gray water below. On all sides the freshly cut, glowing boards in such a variety of yellows and salmons and pinks that the mill is made to look more than ever a shadowy ghost of lifeless wood.

whose orange ribs yawn against the sky, and creeping through her sides the lilliputian builders slowly fill and round her gauntness into grace.

There is something so full of contradiction here in Nature that one feels that it is all some huge misfit. The soft gray mistiness of a South England climate and the stern, monotonous evergreen forest of a harsh Norwegian winter. Nature is always dressed for this winter that never comes. The soft Chinook wind stirs the sombre evergreens, and one shudders

bor, but our little steamer leaves the wide reaches of water to turn into the mouth of one of the small rivers. Everywhere the dense dark green of the firs and spruce. The water is alive with the strong reflection, but along the low banks a line of vivid green, the green of Spring grass, shines out, and here and there the early mist of Spring leaves feather the cottonwoods. We Eastern people, with our forests of birch and maple, sycamore and beech, do not know the beauty of the Spring renewal; we are surfeited

with it; but here it is like the throb of finding the first violet, when the great majestic warriors of the forest, drawn up in sombre file with their foliage draped upon them fold on fold, open ranks, and down by the water's edge springs the graceful white-skinned cottonwood. What a gracious girlish vision of Spring! Her lithe-limbed form gleaming through the mist of her garment, she bends far over the water's edge, and in its olive depth wavers her etherealized image.

Now and then, at long intervals, we pass the farm house of some ranch that has not yet been platted into a townsite, and about it the white and pink of the budding fruit trees throw a transient charm. The hen-yard is gayly animated, and each detail of occupation comes to us by virtue of the odd faculty chickens have of looking as large as sheep in a landscape. We have not seen any signs of life for some time, when our attention is attracted to a small black canoe. It is a Siwash canoe, with slender upturned ends, like a gondola. In it, lo the poor Indian! A woman and small boy are making the boat fast and climbing out on the bank. She is evidently a very swell Siwash. She wears a dress cut in the approved fashion of 1890, and her broad brimmed waddling feet are compressed in French kid shoes. She climbs out into the wilderness. The absurd incongruity of place and race have no power to shake her stolid Indian gravity.

Our stream has been fed by many smaller streams in which the hewn logs lie so thickly that at times one could walk half a mile up stream over the pack of logs, scarcely seeing the water in which they float. At last the Indian Chief slows up at the mouth of one of these streams, the gang plank is thrown across to the bank, and all for the logging camp, ourselves and three loggers, climb out, and begin looking for the trail of which the captain has told us. It proves to be a slight muddy path through the long grass along the bank of the slough, as the stream of living water is unrighteously called. The trail carries us over very uninteresting country at first, land that has been burnt over and cut over until only scarred gray trees stand, totter and fall in the barren solitude. We cross gullies over which a fallen tree forms the bridge, but we cannot miss the trail here for the logs are pricked full of holes under the tread of the loggers' caked boots. Always keeping close to the slough, we push on; a small sprinkling of green trees begin to show among the great dead majority and at last we come again into the land of the living. The forest deepens and darkens; towering over us, the great straight firs draped in down-drooping green. There is something unreal and dramatic about the woods now, if it were the setting of some mighty tragedy. One stands and waits. The silence is intense. The little sunlight that works through the density of the evergreens flashes a response from the small pale green leaves of the undergrowth. The ground is covered with glossy dark-green ferns and moss so beautiful and deep that it is a well of color to the eyes. Heavy green moss with ferns growing in it lodges on the limbs of the firs, so high above you that you doubt your eyes, and just there at your feet, a flash of purest white, and knee-deep in moss, stands the lily of Washington, expanding her three-pointed, pure white petals. And deepening, as the forest grows denser, is that sense of mystery and unreality so unlike the sunlight beauty of all other forests. The imagination stirs and strives under its strange stimulus, and sinks back into a world to be peopled by mastodons or giants. The elemental passion of the earth's young life, in which we have no part, thrills a half recognition from us.

Looking down into the slough, now far below us, we see evidences of the neighborhood of the logging camp; a dam runs across and freshly hewn logs lie about in the water; then comes to our ears the far away ring of an ax and the long drawn reverberation. We strike a road now in which the hoof marks of recent travel have scarred the soft ground deeply. The road passes over a rough bridge thrown across a slight ravine, at whose base runs a stream of slow smooth water. The banks are lined with great masses

of fern; many fallen logs span the gulch, covered with richest moss; and crossing to the other side, a stream of gay Spring passengers, ferns and lilies, balance on their bridge.

The ring of the ax becomes stronger as we push on; the voices of men shouting the strange language of the ox reach our ears. Suddenly, with no warning, just ahead of us, comes a terrible deafening sound, the crash and tearing of a falling tree; the last snapping fibres yield; it rocks, then plunges; the air is filled with a cloud of dust from its shaken branches, and all the lesser trees about it quake and totter on the jarred earth. A few moments later, when we come on the loggers where they are dismembering the still quivering giant, the incongruity of their pygmy proportions gives one a new conception of the infinite audacity of man. The men look so insignificant in the great forest, that even to the searching eye they emerge slowly from its obscurity. The groups of yoked oxen, with bowed heads and slowly swinging tasseled tails, are much more impressive. There is quite a party of men, however, over twenty.

The long-legged captain of the gang gives us a half dubious welcome, and the work goes on. Climbing to the top of one of the logs, we get a view of the work in all its stages. Near us two men are swinging their axes with a light certainty of stroke, notching opposite sides of a fir about four feet from the ground. The tree must measure eight feet in diameter and 200 feet in height, but they attack it as blithely as if it were a sapling. The notches cut, the end of a board is adjusted in each crevice, and each logger, climbing to his improvised platform, ax in hand, begins to cut the tree some seven feet above the point where it leaves the ground, in order to avoid the extra work of cutting the tree where it spreads near the base. The axes lift and fall with rhythmic regularity, and the great length of the jarred tree rings with each impact. They only cut it a little way in with the ax, for the cross-cut saw is to do the real work. The saw begins on the opposite side from the ax, for the chopping is done to relieve the last heavy work of the deeply imbedded saw. At first the sawing motion is slow and jerky, but as the teeth catch, a longer, steadier stroke follows. Back and forth, back and forth, go the red-shirted arms of the toy men, and deeper and deeper sinks the blade of the saw into the great tree. The tree once felled is sawed into equal lengths and the bark roughly chipped off. One group of oxen are jerked and yelled into position, the driver's goad, of more than regulation length, being freely used meanwhile; a long chain, with a steel hook attached, jangles as they stubbornly half yield before the driver's persuasions.

As the hook is gouged into the log's side, a lithesome logger runs up with a distorted ax, springs on the log, and as it begins to move, gives it a vicious blow, like the stroke of an angry bird; the twisted blade of the ax leaves a neat S, and the branded log, turning and jerking under the powerful pull of the oxen, swings on to the "skid" road formed of greased logs laid crosswise, sloping towards the slough where the log is to be shot into the water. We run on trying to keep ahead and see what becomes of the log, but the inertia of the oxen once overcome they plunge rapidly down the skid road to avoid the blow of the sliding log, and we are distanced; in a moment the splash of the log reaches us, and the fine, broadly horned heads of the returning team meet us. Following the road a few yards farther, it descends rapidly to the slough, but another short road forks off from it here; just at the point of bifurcation a powerful young tree has been left standing. We leave the skids and climbing a ferny bank at the foot of the short road await developments. Many logs lie in the slough beneath where the last comer still swims about uneasily. We hear the faint jangle of the chain jerking behind the retreating team; the twitter of small birds reaches us, and far off some consumptive wood creature coughs hackingly; a festive little golden-brown chipmunk flashes along a log near by. We have just begun to taste the solitude when the heads of another team of oxen come in sight; they plunge directly towards us,

taking the forked road, and we shrink back before the curving brass-tipped horns; the log keeps on in the skid road, rushes down the embankment and plunges deeply into the water of the slough. The oxen are turned, and it is all over so quickly that it is impossible to see how it is done. The mystery is how the wrist of any mortal man can jerk the hook out of the rushing log to shoot it into the river and free the oxen. We wait for the next log, climbing higher on the bank to detect the slight of hand. Again the swinging heads, the great eyes and curly forelocks, the flash of horns, and the team plunges toward us; but our eyes are on the chain. It is stretched out as the oxen take the forked road, crash it goes against the young tree standing stoutly just at the point of bifurcation; this jerks the hook loose, and down the log rushes on the greased incline. The oxen are turning so near us that we could almost touch them; for an instant the air is full of that bucolic milking time odor, and then they swing about, and the great flanks are straining up the road.

As we, too, take the road the long drawn toot of the dinner horn comes to us. The signal is promptly obeyed, man and beast turn head toward camp. We saunter up slowly, and reach a cluster of sheds and wooden shanties. The men are washing outside of one, a low bench with tin basins serving for washstand. In one of the sheds, very loosely put together, we see the heads of the oxen; and looking in through an opening, we see them chewing something more substantial than cud. The shed is a long low affair, and each end is supported by the immense stump of a felled tree; the central supports are also tall stumps sawed off at an equal length so the slight roof sits on rooted supports. Near this is a primitive blacksmithy which is roofed over but with open sides, the stump of a tree hollowed out for a chimney, an anvil, and on a moss-grown stump a vice is clamped. This utilization of the trees seems to take us back to the infancy of the race. As we stand in the little smithy suddenly the reason for the sense of familiarity with the situation that all through the forest has been a haunting illusion is revealed. This is the perfect setting for Wagner's great opera, Siegfried; here we have the deep forest of the Scandinavian Saga, the sense of mystery and dramatic potentiality; and now that we have come to the anvil, where Siegfried welds his broken sword, the likeness is overpowering. It is almost a pity to know that in truth here the logging tools are repaired, and no drama, except that of human labor, has been daily enacted.

HURRAH FOR THE HARVEST.

"What is the country coming to?"

"Is this really Dakota?"

These are samples of the delighted exclamations heard on all sides as shower after shower follows each other in close succession. Gloomy forebodings and anxious expectancy have at length given way to assured confidence, and it would now be a very difficult matter to find a single man within a hundred miles who did not believe that the crop this year was going to be one of the old timers to which the farmers of the State looked back last year with such a feeling of longing. The imagination of the farmer has already commenced to figure up the bushels of his crop by multiplying the acreage by thirty. And if no unusual or unexpected disaster occurs he will not be far from right in his calculations. Hurrah for a real old fashioned North Dakota harvest, that will fill the elevators full to bursting—that will wipe out the chattel mortgages—that will again start the rushing tide of immigration this way—that will unbar the vaults in which capital has been tied up—and that will give the farmer a just reward for the toil and disappointment of the last two seasons. If the present crop indications continue, our young State can hold her head up just as high as any of her elderly sisters and won't stand any slighting remarks from any of them.—*Grand Forks Plaindealer.*

WESTERN HUMOR.

E. W. Winter's Yearly Income.

E. W. Winter, general manager of the Omaha railway, enjoys a good story as much as any man known, particularly if it be on himself. He tells the following tale with great gusto: "My grandmother is a dear, innocent lady, who lives up in Vermont. She was telling a visitor all about the family one day, and when my turn came she said: 'Now, there's Erne, he's doing right well,' and her voice sank impressively. 'They do say he's getting as much as \$1,000 a year, though I don't see how he can earn all that money honestly.'"

Puget Sound Real Estate.

Puget Sound is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world. Its bosom is as unruffled as that of an angel who is opposed to ruffles on general principles. At least three large cities will be tributary to the Sound, I am sure, viz., Tacoma, Seattle and Port Townsend. I will speak of each more fully in another letter. To say that real estate is active is just simply about as powerful as the remark made by the frontiersman who came home from his haying one afternoon and found that the Indians had burned up his buildings, massacred his wife, driven off his milch-cows and killed his children. He looked over the bloody scene and then said to himself with great feeling: "This, it seems to me, is perfectly ridiculous." —Bill Nye.

A Newspaper Man Done Up.

A good joke is related at the expense of a modest young Dakota newspaper man, which is going the rounds simply credited to "Ex." It is to the effect that the pusher of the pencil went out to report a party the other evening where the home had recently been blessed by a new baby. Accompanied by his best girl he met the hostess at the door and after the usual salutations asked after the baby's health. The lady, who was quite deaf and suffering with the grip, thought he was asking about her cold, and told him that though she usually had one every winter, this is the worst she ever had; it kept her awake nights a good deal at first and confined her to her bed. Then noticing that the scribe was getting pale and nervous she said she could tell by his looks that he was going to have one just like hers, and asked him to go in and sit down. The paper was out as usual the next week but the local editor has quit inquiring about babies.

How He Lost the Trade.

Bill Nye, writing about real estate in Western towns, says:

A friend of mine was telling about how he lost a trade in Spokane Falls. He had the refusal for a week of a twenty-four foot business lot "at \$500." He thought and worried and prayed over it and wrote home about it and finally decided to take it. On the last day of grace he counted up his money, and finding that he had just the amount, he went over to the agent's office with it to close the trade.

"Have you the currency with you to make the trade cash?" asked the agent.

"Yes, sir, I have the whole \$500 in currency," said my friend, drawing himself up to his full height and putting his cigar back a little farther in his cheek.

"Five hundred dollars," exclaimed the agent with a low, gurgling laugh; "the lot is \$500 per front foot. I didn't suppose you were Pan-American ass enough to think you could get a business lot in Spokane for \$500. You can't get a load of sand for your children to play in at that rate."

The Fleeting Fly.

Ah the fly, the terrible fly, that has made you wish that you could die; it has caused you to weep and wail and sigh and to hope that to Hades it soon would hie. At the dawn of day he was always there; when you meant to pray, why he made you swear. He has played catch me in your scanty hair, until you did

nothing but rant and tear. And when a poem you wish to compose, he has danced a jig on your ticklish nose; you have driven him off with some fearful blows, then back he comes to sharpen his toes. To fall in the ink he has not been slack, and then, oh horrors! he has crawled back, and over your writing he's left a track of deep and dismal black. He has seemed to take an intense delight in putting you into a dolorous plight, your quake-ish nature full of fight; there's a good deal of him, and even in sight you may think you have the sinner downed, out of your grasp he will spring with a bound, as agile and fleet as a sportman's hound, then up in your sleeve he will spin around. He has a much better time than ye, for he gets his food and car rides free; he costs him naught for the shows to see, and never a cent for his clothes pays he. His day is passing, 'twill soon be fled; no more will he dance on your poor old head; earth's snowy mantle will soon be spread, and the festive fly will soon be dead.

A Moral Lesson in It.

It was agreed by everybody in the car that she was the homeliest woman they had ever seen, and the man in the seat with her probably noticed the sly glances and heard some of the whispered exclamations. He became restless and uneasy, and by and by got up and walked to where a couple of drummers sat, and said:—

"Boys, she's my wife."

"Yes," one responded.

"I allow that she's homely 'nuff to scare a hungry bear out of a hog pen, but it's all my fault."

"Indeed."

"And I'll tell you the story, because there is a great moral lesson in it. We was engaged to be married. I took her into Sarcus to a Fourth of July. There she met Bill Prime, an old beau of hers, and to make me jealous, as some girls will you know, she agreed to ride home with him. It hit me hard, as you may believe, and so I went out into the stable and drove tacks into Bill's harness. When they came to start out the horse ran away, Bill jumped out and didn't get a scratch, but Mary stayed till the buggy struck a bridge and was all smashed up. She lost twelve teeth, had her nose broken, her mouth tore out at the corner, an eye cocked up, her toes turned in, her tongue bit half in two, and the color of her hair changed to the brindle you now see before you."

"I see the moral lesson."

"Not yet, you don't! That came in when I tried to give her the shake and crawl out of the marriage. Her old dad put on the screws, and I had to come to time or lose my farm, and so I walked chalk. The great moral lesson is: Never get mad at your best girl. If you do get mad don't make a fool of yourself. That's all, boys, and I hope the warning will sink deep into your hearts."

Senator Stewart's Absent-Mindedness.

It is asserted by friends of Senator Stewart of Nevada, that if his absence of mind could be cut into strips and pasted together, end for end, it would reach twice around illimitable space and tie in a double bow knot. Out on the slope they used to tell a story of how he was hastening one morning to catch a train, says the *New York Sun*, when he suddenly stopped and said to his companion:

"There, by thunder, I've left my watch under my pillow."

"Let's go back and get it," said his friend.

"Hold on," replied the Senator, "I don't believe we'll have time, and he drew the watch from his pocket, looked carefully at the face of it, counted the moments, and added: "No, we won't have time," and pressed on toward the station saying: "Oh, well, I guess I can get along for a day without a watch."

It is also stated that Senator Stewart dressed himself at a hotel one morning, putting his vest on wrong side out, and in a few minutes presented himself at the office, excitedly rubbing the places where the pockets ought to be, and complaining that he had been robbed.

It might have been believed that these tales were works of imagination had not the Senator himself one day given testimony to their truth. The clerk of the Senate was monotonously calling the roll on some question in which Senator Stewart was not interested. The Senator sat with his elbows on his desk, his cheeks upon his hands, and his eyes fixed upon vacancy, whether his mind had gone.

"Mr. Stewart?" called the clerk.

There was a moment of silence. Senator Stewart continued to look at nothing.

"Mr. Stewart," the clerk called again, but Mr. Stewart did not hear him. A brother senator sitting near reached over and touched him. The light of consciousness was just returning to the dreamer's eyes, when the clerk shouted once more, "Mr. Stewart."

"I pass!" said the Senator from Nevada.

The Coyote Ahead.

One night in the early days of Lincoln, Nebraska, an Eastern man arrived with a fair sized dog at his heels, and it was plain enough to every one who looked the canine over that he was a fighter. After supper we began to chin the man about his dog, and the way he did brag that animal up was something wonderful. It was so wonderful that some of the boys conspired to put up a job on him, and bye-and-bye one of them led off with:

"Stranger, did you ever see a coyote?"

"No, I never did."

"Do you know what they are like?"

"Why, I've always understood that they were a sort of wild dog, and very cowardly."

"You wouldn't want to match that dog of yours against a coyote, would you?"

"I don't want to insult my dog, sir."

"Well, now, mebbe you don't want to see your dog git licked into the grass in about three minutes?"

"By a coyote?"

"You bet."

"For how much?"

"Say twenty dollars."

"Where's your animal?"

"Down behind the barn in a pen. He was captured only two days ago."

"I'll go \$20 that my dog liks him inside of two minutes."

"Done."

The hotel man owned a Newfoundland about as big as a calf, and to disguise him the boys had dashed him with flour until he was as white as a sheep. He was in a dog house back of the barn, and when all was ready we took lanterns and went out. There was a rail pen about twenty-five feet square in the rear of the barn, and it was agreed that the stranger should turn his dog into this.

"You see," explained the chief conspirator, "a coyote must have room to manoeuvre. He may want to run and he may want to fight."

"Oh, he'll want to run fast enough," replied the owner of the dog.

The dog in the house was looking out. He made no move until he saw the other canine. Then he shot out like a cannon ball, uttered one roar and the little dog was flung five feet high. When he came down he took leg ball and circled the pen, yelping in fear and dismay, and when he found a place where he could squeeze through he wriggled out. It all occurred in less than a minute, and as the stranger realized what had happened he gasped:

"Great Scott! but the coyote has licked him!"

"Square and fair," added the conspirator, "and I presume you are ready to give up the stakes?"

"Oh, certainly, certainly, but—"

"Out with it. This is a square deal."

"Well, I see my mistake. I had got things mixed. It is the grizzly bear which is a skulker and a coward, while the coyote is a holy terror to anything. The money is yours, gentlemen, but you can bet they don't catch me on this lay again. Why, your durned coyote is big enough to eat up three dogs like mine."



THE HIGHWAY COW.

The hue of her hide was dusky brown,
Her body was lean and her neck was slim;
One horn was turned up and the other turned down.
She was keen of vision and long of limb;
With a Roman nose and a short stump tail,
And ribs like the hoops on a home-made pail.

Many a mark did her body bear,
She had been a target for all things known;
On many a scar the dusky hair
Would grow no more where it once had grown;
Many a passionate parting shot
Had left upon her a lasting spot.

Many and many a well-aimed stone,
Many a brickbat of goodly size,
And many a cudgel swiftly thrown
Had brought the tears to her loving eyes,
Or had bounded off from her bony back
With a noise like a sound of a rifle crack.

Many a day had she passed in the pound
For helping herself to her neighbor's corn;
Many a cowardly cur and hound
Had been transfixed on her crumpled horn;
Many a teapot and old tin pail
Had the farmer boys tied to her time-worn tail.

Old Deacon Gray was a pious man,
Though sometimes tempted to be profane,
When many a weary mile he ran
To drive her out of his growing grain,
Sharp were the pranks she used to play,
To get her fill and to get away.

She knew when the deacon went to town,
She wisely watched when he passed by;
He never passed her without a frown,
And an evil gleam in each angry eye;
He would crack his whip in a surly way,
And drive along in his "one-horse shay."

Then at his homeestead she loved to call,
Lifting his bars with crumpled horn,
Nimbly scaling his garden wall,
Helping herself to his standing corn;
Eating his cabbages one by one,
Hurrying home when her work was done.

His human passions were quick to rise,
And striding forth with a savage cry,
With fury blazing from both his eyes,
As lightnings flash in a Summer sky,
redder and redder his face would grow,
And after the creature he would go.

Over the garden, round and round,
Breaking his pear and apple trees;
Tramping his melons into the ground,
Overturning his hives of bees,
Leaving him angry and badly stung,
Wishing the old cow's neck was wrung.

The mosses grew on the garden wall,
The years went by with their work and play,
The boys of the village grew strong and tall,
And the gray-haired farmers passed away
One by one, as the red leaves fall;
But the highway cow outlived them all.

How to Save Money.

Experience has shown that some system is absolutely necessary to induce a large proportion of the persons of moderate means to lay aside a part of their incomes. The smaller the income, the greater, of course, is the temptation to spend it all in order to supply wished-for comforts of life. When money-saving means a denial of some creature comfort, some equivalent for the denial must be presented clearly to view. The naturally frugal spy out this equivalent for themselves. But there are so many who are not by nature frugal; and it is for them that a system must be devised.

The most efficient system of this kind should combine three things: 1, an easily perceived inducement to save; 2, regularity in laying aside the savings; 3, as much compulsion as may be in enforcing the economy. . . . These conditions are best fulfilled by the form of co-operation known as the

Building and Loan Association.—From "Co-operative Home-Winning by W. A. Linn, in *May Scribner*.

Chinese Doctors.

Chinese doctors are very particular about the distinction being very strictly kept up between physicians and surgeons, and would not trespass on one another's ground for the world; but this delicacy of feeling has a rather disastrous effect upon the patient's pocket sometimes. A Chinese gentleman was struck by an arrow, which remained fast in his body. A surgeon was sent for and, modestly requesting his fee should be paid in advance, he broke off the protruding bit of the arrow, leaving the point imbedded in the wretched man's body. He refused to extract it, because, he said, medical etiquette forbids it; the case is clearly one for a physician, since the arrow is inside the body. —*San Francisco Chronicle*.

A Costly Private House.

The largest and costliest private mansion in the world is said to be that belonging to Lord Bute, called "Montstuart," and situated near Rothesay. It covers nearly two acres and is built in Gothic style; the walls, turrets and balconies being of stone. The immense tower in the centre of the building is one hundred and twenty feet high, with a balcony round the top. The halls are constructed entirely of marble and alabaster; all the rooms are finished in mahogany, rosewood and walnut; the fireplaces are all carved marbles of antique designs. The exact cost of this palace is not known, but it has never been estimated at less than \$9,000,000. This proves the greater purchasing power of money in Europe since the New York Court House cost about that sum and is a mere shanty by comparison.—*Chatter*.

To Preserve Violets.

The dainties known as "preserved violets," for which the feminine folk pay exorbitant prices, are easily and simply made. Boil one pound of loaf sugar in as much water as it will absorb until, when dropped into cold water, it becomes hard and brittle. Throw the violets (which should be of the large, double variety and without stems), into the syrup, a few at a time, and keep them in until the sugar boils again. Stir the sugar around the edge of the pan until it is white and grainy, then gently stir the flowers about until the sugar leaves them. Drain them on a fine white cloth and set them on a sieve to dry in a slightly warm oven; turning them carefully now and again and watching them lest they cool ere they dry.

Preserved violets are a rare delicacy, and they certainly are in appearance as dainty as could be imagined; but they are more indigestible than boiled cabbage, mince pie, Welsh rarebit or any of the heroic viands.

The Struggle for Existence.

Even plants have an eye to the main chance, observes the *Youth's Companion*. They are as much devoted to getting on in the world as individuals of our own race are. Nor is there any great difference in the objects which their plans take in. They like comfort and secure it in perfectly legitimate ways. The slyness with which the plant sometimes gives a hint of its wishes manifests a spirit of fun. The spacious leaves of the Victoria regia lie spread out on the still waters of the Amazon. There is no occasion for the plant to develop a tough integument in these leaves. Yet what would take place when the fishes came to the surface, as they often do, in pursuit of prey or to escape when they are themselves pursued? The immense leaves would be punched through and ripped from centre to edge. This mammoth lily protects itself against harm from this source by developing prickles and spines on the under side of the leaf, so as to deter fish from thrusting their noses against that surface. Plants are blessed with hearty appetites for food and drink. That they may make the most rapid growth it is necessary that this appetite be indulged most freely. Moreover like human beings they are subject to disease as a penalty for over-indulgence. If the leaf, for example, drinks

too much, even water, its tissues will be ruptured. To guard against this danger each leaf tooth in plants like the saxifrage is furnished with a water gland to provide for the escape of the surplus water.

The Marriage Contract.

I should say myself, from the little I have observed, writes Robert Buchanan in the London *Telegraph*, that the average man is in no respect superior intellectually to the average woman, while the names of Mary Somerville, of George Sand, of Mrs. Browning and of many others are sufficient to establish that women of genius are tall and strong enough to stand beside men of genius now and forever. But genius—so called—is to me a very unknown quantity. I deny that it has any privileges whatever, or that it can make any laws for itself outside the laws of love and sympathy by which the highest and lowest live.

So far as this very question of marriage is concerned, our men and women of genius have often got into serious trouble—not, I think, because they have erred in their interpretation of its sanctions, but because they have generally, in the face of public opinion, overlooked the contract and searched everywhere for the sacrament. Nothing proves so completely the necessity of a science of human sentiment, as opposed to the still lingering dogmas of non-human spirituality, as the conduct of men like Shelley and women like George Sand. Twenty-fold intellectual power would not save them from condemnation. Unless genius is a synonym for goodness, it is a sham and a phantom; and goodness, the soul of human sentiment, believes that no intellectual power whatever can justify the shameless profanation of any one human function, the cruel rending asunder of any one human tie.

Mental Effects of Hot Weather.

One of the most interesting studies bearing upon this subject (of the relation of mind to matter) is found in observing the effects of a high temperature upon different organizations. The nervous, sensitive, egotistic man, when the thermometer ranges among the nineties, is chiefly intent upon publishing his personal discomforts. Instead of sitting still and cooling his mind through work or general diversion, he moves busily about telling everybody how hot it is, with gestures and ejaculations to match. He is a mental radiator, bent upon transmitting his own conditions to other minds, and without intending it, is generating his own discomfort within others.

On the other hand, the man of even temperament, of cool mind, avoids all mention of physical and thermal conditions on a hot day. His purpose is to get his mind as far away from them as possible. He hears his nervous friend fling down his pen or spade and declare that it is too hot for work. To him congenial work is the very best means of keeping his attention away from physical discomfort. One feels comparatively cool in this man's presence. He is a partial refrigerator, and transmits his own conditions.

The mere physical temperature of a man on a hot day is not the measure of his discomfort. In this busy season hundreds of New England farmers toil on open fields in the hot sun in such excessive perspiration that hardly a dry thread is found on them through the day. But if one is accosted from the roadside and reminded that it is a terribly hot day, he will generally reply with true Yankee drollery that it is splendid weather for corn. The farmer's mind is on the hay and corn crop instead of on the heat. His mind is kept cool by congenial labor and the promise of good crops.

What is true of man is true of beasts. One of the most painful sights to a person of kind heart is to see the distress of the horses that pull the street cars on a scorching day. These animals receive the best of care and treatment by the companies and their muscular strength is not overtaxed so far as mere work is concerned. A horse doing the same work on a country road would not perspire much. It is the tremendous strain upon their nerves caused by constant fear of losing their feet on the smooth paving when starting

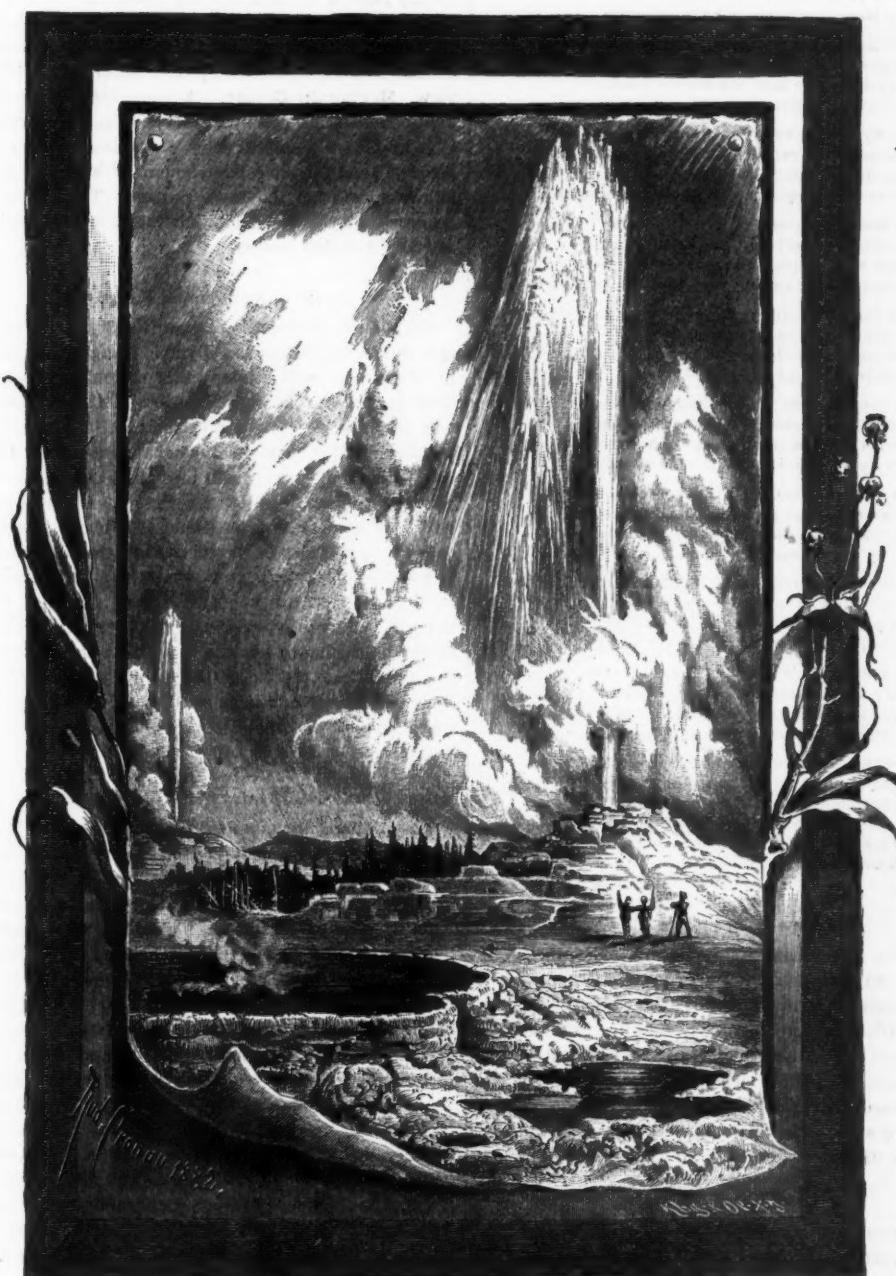
the car that chiefly induces their sweat and semi-torture. Even with a horse, it is the condition of mind that largely decides its power to endure heat and work.

How to Eat an Orange.

Until the last few years, since oranges have become popularized, it was a matter of no little difficulty and concern to those who desired to eat gracefully to hit upon the best way to eat an orange. The thick, easily broken skin of the Spanish and Italian oranges admitted of but little variation in method. The skin was carefully removed and the fruit separated in its natural sections, and eaten piece by piece. With the thin, tough peel and tender interior skin of the Florida orange this was a matter of greater difficulty. Fastidious people objected to the style which is the delight of childhood, viz., punching a hole in the orange with the forefinger and extracting the juice by pressure and suction, and soon the fashion was set of dividing the orange in halves at the equator, if the expression may be permitted, and digging out the pulp with a teaspoon. Some genius improved upon this by cutting off only a small slice of the top of the orange, at about the arctic circle, so to speak, then with a sharp knife cutting out the core, a second circular cut just inside the skin separates the pulp, and if the operation is dexterously performed the fruit can be eaten with a spoon without spilling a drop of the juice, a recommendation which has made it more popular than any other method. The native Sicilian, who does not care if he does get a little of the juice smeared upon his countenance, takes his long, sharp knife and cuts the orange spirally around so that it becomes a long strip of peel and pulp. He grabs this strip at either end and draws it rapidly across his mouth, absorbing the juice as it passes. It is not pretty, but it is remarkably effective. A modification of this style is practised in the United States and used to be known as the New Orleans fashion. It consists in dividing the orange diagonally into four sections, cutting across the core. It is not, however, considered good form by orange experts. Oranges are grown all over the semi-tropical world. Spain, Italy, Northern Africa, China, Southern California, Florida, Cuba, and Palestine send their quota of the fruit to the great markets. Florida produces a larger variety of oranges and brings them to greater perfection than any other region in the orange belt. Whether this is to be attributed to the soil, the climate, or to methods of cultivation, has not been definitely decided, though I fancy the latter cause has the most to do with the excellence of the Florida fruit. Another fashion of eating an orange—which is considerable trouble and has but little to recommend it on score of elegance—is to cut just through the skin at the equator, and by carefully turning the peel back, form a cup of the skin at each pole of the orange. The pulp is then bitten off around and around, as a school-boy eats an apple. While this style keeps the hands comparatively clean, it smears the face most unpleasantly. The same objection may be urged against the fashion of peeling the orange on a fork and holding it in that way while eating it. Some people thrust a fork into the core of an orange, peel the fruit and then slice it as one would an apple, losing thereby a large quantity of the juice. At a dinner-table, if the orange-knives are very sharp—a circumstance which rarely happens, by the way—this is perhaps as good a way as any. It is simple and makes no fuss, and there is an air of refinement about touching the fruit only with the knife and fork, if it be gracefully done, which recommends it to many people. With a Mandarin orange, which as its name suggests originated in China, none of these methods are practicable. The Mandarin is a delicate little fruit with a strong musky flavor, and its tender skin fits as loosely upon the pulp as does the silken coat of its Celestial namesake. Like the Italian and Spanish oranges, its inner skin is dry, and it can be readily peeled and divided into sections. Its first cousin, the Tangirine, whose habitat is Algiers and

Northern Africa, is a trifle larger, not quite so musky, but possesses all the other peculiarities of the Mandarin. There is no doubt that the orange has been brought to its highest perfection in Florida; larger, juicier and fuller-flavored fruit come from the groves of that State than from any other part of the world. The Navel orange, so called from the peculiar appearance of the blossom cup at the lower end, is a true seedless orange, and probably stands first among orange-lovers. It has hardly any core, the flesh is solid and juicy, and the skin is thin and smooth. Tangarines, Mandarins, sweet and sour oranges seem to thrive equally well on the sandy soil, which looks as if it would not support a blade of grass. Orange

wide all about the equator; sever this at one side and carefully separate the sections from each other, leaving them all attached to the strip of skin. Another fashion which is effective for table-dressing is to cut the skin on the lines of longitude, leaving the sections attached at the south pole. In making up a dish of oranges prepared in this way some of the points of the peel may be bent forward under the orange and others be allowed to stand loosely away from the fruit. Carefully done, this makes an orange look like a large yellow flower with a white centre. Sliced orange is too familiar a dish to require any comment, but a very palatable modification is to alternate in the dish layers of sliced banana and sliced orange



IN THE UPPER GEYSER BASIN, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

growers say that the long tap-root of the orange tree pierces through the sand into the primeval swamp which underlies all Florida, and it sucks a nourishment from the same source whence the orange grower gets his chills and fever. However, that may be, the fact remains that Florida is rapidly approaching the point where she can, if necessary, supply the world with oranges. A word or two as to the methods of serving oranges at table may not be amiss here. A simple way is to remove the peel from the top and bottom of the fruit, leaving a girdle about an inch

and cover the whole with a frosting of dessicated cocoanut. The oranges do not look quite so pretty if the slices are cut parallel with the core rather than across it, but they are easier to eat. But every housewife knows of dozens of ways of fixing oranges for the table. After all, an orange is something like a watermelon. However beautiful and palatable it may be when prepared for the table, it never tastes quite so sweet as when plucked from the tree and sucked with the assistance of both hands to squeeze out the juice.—*A. Forman.*

GLIMPSES OF WESTERN LIFE

A PRAIRIE ROVER.

A cloudless sky of the deepest blue,
A swelling plain of an emerald hue,
An air as fine as the rarest wine,
Only these, my horse and life are mine.

But oh! the beauty of the early morn,
The dewy freshness of the day new born:
The song of the lark, the curlew's call,
The auroral beauty over all.

The myriad colors of the endless bloom,
A carpet more rare than e'er came from loom,
That, dew-jeweled, sparkling, rocking, never still,
Covers deep dipping swale and soft sloping hill.

The morning breeze as it sweeps along
Is laden with perfume, filled with song;
Never with surpiled choir and censer swung
Were matins so sweetly incensed, perfectly sung.

Now the wind, grown fleetier with brightning day,
Challenges to a race my charger gray;
With impatient stamp and imperious neigh
He calls to mount and away! away!

Oh! the wild free joy of a morning ride
On my fleeting steed o'er the prairie wide,
As with swift bounding leaps and tireless pace
E'en faster than the flying wind we race.

The whirring grouse springs from hidden rest,
The startled hare puts our speed to test,
And scarce has the sleeping wolf time to fly
Ere we're over and past him, my steed and I.

From reed fringed lake, with clamorous cry,
The wild fowl wing as we sweep by;
And under yon hill, longed-for sight,
Are brawling deer—too late their flight.

The trusty rifle's to the shoulder thrown—
That leaps, his last, the game is down.
In yon clustering grove by mirroring lake
Our ride now finished our camp we make.

Love they who will the great city's roar,
The sounding surf of the lonely shore;
The perilous joys of dizzy mountain trail,
Or tempestuous seas and whistling gale;
But for a life wild, joyous and free
A Prairie Rover's is the life for me.

W.M. D. JOHNS.

A New Name for a Town.

Ocosta, the name of the new town on South Bay is the invention of Judge Calkins. Col. Heustis says it was suggested to the Judge by an incident in his own life. While in Congress Judge Calkins, in the course of a tariff speech severely arraigned England on her treatment of Ireland. The next day a correspondent mentioned the fact and remarked that the speech was made by a wild Irishman named O'Calkins from some obscure district.—*Aberdeen (Wash.) Bulletin*.

Chief Crowfoot Dead.

Crowfoot, chief of the Blackfeet, is dead, and very many pretty things are being said about him. "While he was imbued with all the instincts of the noble red man, he was nevertheless possessed of many traits which commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact," says an exchange. That may all be true, but we are reminded of a remark by the late X. Beidler, "that the best Indian on earth is a dead one." Crowfoot may have erased the bloody stains from his hands by peaceful life during his latter days but the traits of character he possessed did not equal the number of paleface scalps.—*Helena Journal*.

Cost of a Buffalo Head.

Ten years ago a good buffalo head sold from \$15 to \$40. The price now ranges from \$75 to \$400. There has not been a green buffalo head in Denver for three years, but it is expected that Buffalo Jones' domestic

buffalo herd in Kansas will occasionally add a new head to the market. Rocky Mountain sheep are not very numerous and the handsome head of that animal brings from \$35 to \$100. Mountain sheep are sold in pairs when the taxidermist has saved the whole animal, and they sell for \$350 a pair. Elk heads sell from \$35 to \$300 each, black bear as high as \$75. The cinnamon and brown bear are common and not so desirable and the best will not sell for over \$50.

A Village Commune.

Edmunds and McPherson counties, S. Dakota, promises to become genuine German-Russian provinces, and judging from the average intelligence, morality and industry of the immigrants who are constantly passing through this city bound for the settlements, the fact is not to be deplored. It is learned that a movement is on foot to start a village commune similar to those described by Geo. Kennan, at Hillsview, McPherson County. A committee of prominent colonists, headed by Father Steffen, their priest, have applied to the local agent of the townsite for 30 acres of land for the establishment of a church and village apart from the town proper. The colonists propose to live in town and cultivate the lands about after the Russian custom.

Scaling the Olympic Range.

All possible information regarding the most valuable routes for scaling the Olympic Range is desired by those who will attempt this difficult and somewhat hazardous feat this Summer. This expedition will soon be organized, and the trip, if successful, will be one of the historical events of the year. This formidable undertaking will be engineered by the exploration department of the Oregon Alpine Club, with the co-operation of General Gibbon. As the expedition will also be productive of scientific results in the field of geology and botany, the party desires to have the company of an expert geologist and botanist. Any interested in these lines of scientific research desiring to join the expedition are requested to communicate the fact to the secretary, W. G. Steel. Communications relating to available routes or to the topography of the mountain (as much as is known) will also be received by him.—*Oregonian*.

Real Names of Indians.

The Indians have a neat way of fixing it. This Rain-in-the-Face, Spotted Tail, Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses, is good enough to palm off on the whites, but each Indian has another name the whites never hear. First he is named after his mother's gens or family. There are only half a dozen each. Snake, Wolf, Turtle, Bear, Eagle, and so on. You remember how, in "The Last of the Mohicans," the young Delaware chief was found to have a tortoise tattooed on his breast; that gave his family. He was a Turtle, just as the bulk of the Scotch are divided into a few clans, the Stewarts, Campbells, Camerons, McGregors and others. To the Indian's family name is attached another, but it would be bad medicine to have it spoken outside the family circle, and give some of his enemies a chance to work spells and hoodoo him. The Spotted Tail business is a nom de chasse, de guerre, or de toot, which gets hitched on in later life. —*Washington Post*.

Blushed Like a School Girl.

A member of the Wyoming Legislature presented a bill to that body which provides for taxing each unmarried man in the Territory over 35 years old \$2.50 a year. Martin Hopkins, who is in the city, is an ardent supporter of this bill, which he believes will be adopted. "After our bill has passed," said he, "we expect to attract young women to the Territory. Wyoming is the best hunting ground for husbands in the United States. If 1,000 unmarried women from Chicago should start for Wyoming this month, I would guarantee that 99 per cent. of the number would not be single a year. Our school trustees want women for teachers, our young chaps want

pretty, entertaining girls to take to parties, our bachelors want sensible, middle aged women for life-partners. Lots of women from the East have gone to Wyoming within the past few years, yet the demand is far greater than the supply. Hundreds of young girls, working like slaves for a mere pittance in Chicago, could go to Wyoming, get a school there, and decide on a husband. The schoolroom is the greatest avenue to matrimony in the West. You would be surprised to know that two-thirds of the wives of Wyoming's wealthy men were once school-maids. If this keeps on, we won't have any schools. When I was here a year ago, I advised a young teacher to go to Wyoming. She got a school fifty miles north of Cheyenne and began work in September. In December she married a wealthy cattle owner. Before her marriage she turned over her school to another young woman from Chicago. She, too, married in the Spring. The next teacher, an Omaha girl, was the prettiest one I ever saw."

"Is she teaching now?"

"No."

"Married a ranchman?"

"No; one of the school trustees."

"Who was he?"

"Martin Hopkins, and he is proud of it," and the wealthy Mr. Hopkins, of Wyoming, blushed like a girl.

How She Did Burn.

"I 'cla', I done forget dem trees wus so dry," said J. H. Hickerson, a colored gentleman who came to Centralia a few days ago. Messrs. McCleary & McCleary offered him a lot, and gave him permission to occupy it with a house for six months for the clearing of the lot. He accepted the proposition and last Saturday went down to the Riverside addition, where the lot is situated. The whole addition has been slashed, and is just dry enough to burn good. He proceeded to pile up the brush and such logs as he could move, and set the pile on fire.

He is from Lawrence, Kan., and was not used to pitch wood, such as this fir, and the blaze which immediately sprang up on application of the match overjoyed him, as he saw he could burn the lot clear in a day or two at most.

"Good Lawd! How she did burn. Der flames got hotter 'n hotter, and minded me of what I spose hell would be like. In a cupple of minutes I swar I couldn't get near it. I stuck my ax in a log an' started in to frow all the spar' trash on de fier, but good Gawd, in ten minutes I couldn't get within fifty feet of that dar fier. Yes, sah, an' dar was my ax a sticking in a log, an' couldn't get no wah near it. De fier spread like 'ligion 'mong good culud fo'ks—was soon on the odder lot—got hotter an' hotter. I 'clar I begun to get scar'd plum outer my wits. Fust thing I know'd the hull country seemed afar. I thought the whole country was gwine to burn, shuar, an' bein' a stranga, I was afear'd yo' people would hang me, shuar. Commenced tryin' to put the fier out. It was no go. Got scar'd wus'n eber. Jumped roun' like a nigga at a pra' meetin'. My you oughter see me sweat. Neber worked so hard in my bo'n days. Some white fo'ks cum'n help me fight de fier. 'Clar 'fore de Lawd, I thought at fust dey was gwine to hang dis here chile to a tree. We worked all day, an' der fier got de wust of it at last, but look at me."

He was truly an amusing sight. His hat was gone probably burned up in the fire. He had taken off his coat and vest and laid them on a log, and the log was now a heap of glowing coals. He had lost his pocket-book, containing \$10, and nothing but the burned head of his ax could be found. His one shirt was in tatters, but it was his pants that showed he had been through the war. The band around his waist was there, but the rest of the leg wear was hanging around his feet like mufflers, and the poor tired fellow had to borrow a needle and thread and go into the woods and sew his clothes together before he dare come down town. He will build his house anyhow.—*Centralia (Wash.) News*.

Married on Short Notice.

The next Montana miner who registers at Gore's Hotel will be under surveillance from the time he enters the house until he goes away. Tuesday afternoon two plainly dressed men, with pronounced Western manners, registered as "H. B. Swan and W. Cotton, Butte City, Mont."

They were assigned a good double room and stated that they would be in the city for a month at least.

"We are here on a powerfully important errand," said Mr. Cotton, "and we cannot tell just when we can get away."

That afternoon the miner stopped one of the hall maids and asked where a "general" employment agency could be found. After a few words Mr. Cotton confided his errand in this city to the girl, and in that way described what he meant by a "general" employment agency.

"It's like this," he said, "Henry and I have been in the rough West for nigh onto twenty-five years. We got a little money, but it don't do us any good so long as we are lonesome. We live alone. See?"

The girl blushed and throwing down her broom told the stranger to go on with his tale of woe.

"You ain't interested yourself, are you?" asked Mr. Cotton. "I reckon not, but you are just hearing me as a part of your work to make the guests feel at home. Oh, this is not the first time I've travelled. Well to go on, Henry and I have good homes near Butte. We have a few thousand dollars and there is more coming. Now, we made up our minds we would come to Chicago, round up these employment agencies that I heard so much of and each bring home a wife. If she can't love us at first, perhaps, she can cook. There, I've told you what I came here for. Now, if you can send us to an employment agency, or, better still, send us to two girls who are willing to try a go at marriage, why I'll stake you to a fine dress for Sundays."

"I think I can find two girls," said the maid, as she stooped to pick up the broom.

"When?" asked the Westerner.

"To-morrow morning at ten o'clock in the parlor down stairs."

"Bully."

The hardy old miners felt chagrined the next morning when they went into the hotel parlor, but they had gone too far to back out. They had been in the room only a few moments when the maid to whom he had talked the previous day and her companion entered. Without using a line of poetry the maid declared that she and her companion were ready to take a new lease of life. The matches were made and at half past ten the girls were in the office asking for their time.

"Where are you going?" asked the housekeeper.

"We are engaged to go out West."

"In a hotel?"

"No, in homes of our own. We are to be married at noon and it is nearly eleven o'clock now, so good-by."

The licenses were secured, the couples were married and Thursday night they started for Montana. The affair has literally torn the hotel upside down.

"Why," said Manager Laughlin last night, "a man from Montana came in this noon and every girl in

the house is trying to wait on him. The next unmarried man from Montana will have to pay eight dollars a second.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Scoring the Moss Back.

The Olympia Partisan is after the "mossback" and goads him in this fashion:

The crafty, covetous, parsimonious, niggardly wretch who owns property in the heart of his town and would rather stifle its prosperity than contribute

was seen on the streets to-day. He is Chief Wolf, who counts his ponies by the thousand and is perhaps the richest Indian in the United States to-day. His herds are ranging on Snake River, where his lodge is located. He recently visited the White Father at Washington to obtain redress against the county authorities, who were taxing his property, and succeeded in his mission. He is now on his way to visit Chief Skamlo, at Celilo. Wolf is a remarkable character and a power among his fellows.—*Pendleton Oregonian*.



THE COWBOYS' LETTER BOX.

even a "widow's mite" to its aid, and sits back and waits for his poorer neighbors to purchase the enterprise which will also make him richer, is but the "image and superscription of manhood stamped on base metal," the concentrated dross of unmitigated depravity and astounding folly.

The Richest Indian in America.

A powerful, finely formed Indian, gaily caparisoned in a gaudy blanket, beaded belt and moccasins,

RHYME ON TIME.—The lark came up to meet the sun and carol forth his lay; the farmer's son took down his gun and at him blazed away. The busy bee arose at five and hummed the meadows o'er; the farmer's wife went for his hive and robbed him of his store. The little ant rose early, too, his labors to begin; the greedy sparrow that way flew and took his antship in. O birds and bees and ants be wise, in proverbs take no stock; like men, refuse from bed to rise till half-past eight o'clock.

JOSIE'S WELL.

BY FLORA PIKE GATES.

Last fall I was out in North Dakota collecting for a machinery company, and after a few days experience became entirely discouraged. In many counties the severe drouth had dried up the crops, and everything that could be mortgaged was already pledged to creditors and loaning agents. The prospect looked rather blue for the machinery company, and for my share of the collections.

One cold evening in November, I arrived at a farm where I hoped to collect a claim; but as I drew near the place I saw there was little chance of securing any payment from the owner. The buildings were small, low, and partially built of sod. The crop in the fields was so poor that it had been left unharvested. The only sign of Summer profit was a large garden spot of four acres or more in the front yard, that looked as though it had been a very thrifty and productive garden in its day. Immediately behind this garden was a small red building that I at first supposed was the house—as it presented the best appearance of any structure on the place. On riding up I found it to be a milk-house, and by its side was a bounteous flowing well where my horses refreshed themselves eagerly. Two sturdy boys, who were working in the yard, came to greet me; and I learned from them that it was a mile and a half to the town of C——, and that the only stopping place there was a small lodging house managed by a Scandinavian host. I therefore resolved to try and secure a night's lodging at the farm-house and take a partial payment on my claim in that manner, as there seemed no possibility of getting anything else.

One of the boys took charge of my team, while the other conducted me into the house and called his father from the barn. On making known my errand to the father, I was very much surprised and pleased to see him take down a pocketbook from the cupboard and count out the money.

"Yes sir," he said, "that breakin' plow was a boss one. I made nigh on to a hundred dollars doin' breakin' for a man that lives back East, besides what I done for myself. I laid away this money as soon as I got my pay and I'm right glad I did, for crops has been so poor 'twould have come pretty hard on me to have raised the money now. Want to stay all night? Well I guess we can keep ye. We haint got much room but such accommodations as there is, you're welcome to 'em."

The supper was good and a jolly woman presided over the household. The children looked healthy and were simply but comfortably dressed. During the evening I remarked to my host that the Minneapolis citizens had received a good many reports of destitution in Dakota, and that by what I had seen during my trip, I felt that the complaints were well founded. "You seem to be more comfortable than the rest," I added, "but I see you didn't harvest any crop to speak of."

"Well, no, my wheat crop was a dead loss and I'm a thousand dollars poorer this fall than I expected to be. This old house will have to last another year and my oldest girl can't go off to the school, where we lotted on sendin her. But I've got a lot of young stock out in the barn, and I calculate to sell several head when the weather gets cold enough to ship the beef. I raised a heap of garden stuff and I've already sold a hundred dollars worth of vegetables. That'll buy the coal and stock money will get us something to eat, and Josie earns a good bit out of her butter-making, so I guess we can wear our old clothes and pull through in some shape. It comes pretty tough to lose all our grain, but I know we're mighty lucky compared with some of our neighbors."

"Yes," continued his wife, "we've got more to depend on than most of the farmers about here, but my husband has forgotten to tell you that it is all owing to my well. I don't think you ought to leave that out, John."

"Yes, my woman lays all our good luck to that flowing well, and I guess she's about right. Its been

a very lucky dispensation to say the least. Josie never gets tired talking about her well so she'll probably tell you the whole story if you want to hear it."

I was very anxious to know all about the wonderful well and the farmer's wife gave me the following account.

"I shall have to begin back at the time of the fire: that was a year ago last September. We had lived here about a year before that and I was tired of Dakota life. We had a poor crop, lots of debts, no conveniences for work and worst of all no good water. We got our supply from the creek a mile west of here and brought it to the house in barrels. The water was warm, impure, and even after boiling was hardly fit to drink or use about the cooking. I could make no good butter, and we were obliged to limit our stock to two cows and sell the spring calves, as it was very hard in the winter to get enough water for the horses and cows to drink. I told John more than once that Summer, that if we couldn't manage in some way to get a well by another Spring, I was for giving up everything and going back East, where I could be comfortable if not prosperous. You see our farm lays between two railroads. The Northern Pacific is two miles and a half south of us, and the Manitoba, half a mile north. On the Manitoba line a mile east of here is the town of C——, which then contained only the depot, elevator, section-house, a small store and two dwelling houses. East of C—— is the Dixon farm, containing 10,000 acres. The land was all plowed east of the town, on the north of the Manitoba, and between the two tracks. Our farm was broken as far as the Manitoba track, so there were about three sections of land between the Dixon farm and ours, and bounded on the north and south by the railroads, that was unbroken prairie. South and west of us, the land was plowed and settled on. North of the Manitoba, west of C——, the land was unbroken for miles, and was mostly owned by speculators and used by the town men for putting up hay.

"Last year in September there was scarcely any rain, the creek was almost dry, and the prairies were covered with tall dry grass. One day towards night, a fire was seen off northwest of town with the wind in a direction to bring it right upon them; and as bad luck would have it, the only well in C—— gave out that afternoon, and could not be used until the pump could be repaired. The men brought barrels out to our creek for water, and then started off to set a back fire as far from town as possible, in order to save their hay. My husband and oldest boy and the men folks living south of us went along to help fight the fire. I was left alone here with my girl Grace, Rob, and baby Willie. We saw the men start a fire at the railroad track and work off toward the northwest, putting it out as they went, and shouting loudly to one another in their anxiety lest the fire should get away from them and start towards town.

"I milked the cows, did up my housework, and was just going to put Willie in bed, when he called out to me from the south window. 'Look mamma, Willie tee nuther tire, pretty tire.' On hurrying to the window, I saw a blaze of light off by the Northern Pacific track and rapidly extending into a long line, as the wind blew it eastward. The express train had gone west half an hour before and some sparks from the engine must have set fire to the dried grass by the road-bed. As soon as I saw the fire, I realized the danger. There was nothing to prevent it from spreading north, and going straight for the town. The elevator, depot, and one dwelling house were on the south side of the track, and would surely be burned. The men were gone, the well was out of repair, and only four women at the town; and they would be frightened out of their wits and unable to do anything. Our buildings were plowed around and I knew we would be safe; but I felt terribly to think that I must see the fire sweep down and destroy the town, when the men were working so hard to save it in another direction. There was only half a pail of water in the house, and if I took time to go to the creek it would be too late. I went into the pantry and looked out of the north window, to see how far

away the men were; and as I glanced over the shelves, I noticed the pans of milk that I had just placed there, and others left from morning, eight full pans in all. All of a sudden the thought struck me that milk would put out fire as well as water. I poured the milk into a small tub, seized an old waterproof cloak, wet it, and put it on. Then, after putting Willie in the bed-room, I gathered up two sheets, an old blanket, and some matches, and told Grace and Rob to follow me and bring the tub of milk.

"We crossed our breaking and as soon as I reached the unbroken land, I set a back-fire and prepared to fight it. The dry grass commenced to burn briskly and the flame rolled away to the east and south. I dipped a sheet in the milk and followed the fire to the east, putting it out with blows from the wet sheet.

"The children ran ahead carrying the tub of milk. It was a desperate task and I was obliged to work with all the energy I could muster, to prevent the fire from getting the better of me, and traveling towards town faster than I could stop it. Once when we were about half way across the prairie, the fire got into a clump of weeds and resisted all my efforts to put it out. I saw that if I waited there, the rest of the flame would run beyond my control, and I was about to give it all up, when Rob shouted, 'Run along Ma, I'll put this out.' In a moment his shirt was off, wet in the milk, and he was fighting the clump of fire. I hurried on to the eastward, beating out the curling flames. Grace dragged the milk, into which I frequently plunged my sheet. Soon both sheets were worn out, and I seized the blanket. The milk was most gone, the fire had got twenty feet ahead of me. I tore the blanket in two, gave half to Grace, and told her to leave the tub and help with the fire. Then we worked harder than ever, I was blinded by the smoke, and my arms trembled so that I could hardly swing them around. Grace ran on ahead and tried to keep the fire from traveling north. I was in terror every minute, for fear the flame would catch in her clothes; but the Lord preserved her somehow, and when I reached the Dixon breaking a few minutes later, there she was safe, laughing at the torn remnant of blanket that still remained in her hand.

"My strength was all gone in an instant; I fell on the ground and lay there too weak to raise a hand. My eyes were fixed on the two fires, as they traveled toward each other; they soon met with a long bright blaze of light, and then commenced to die away. My senses became confused and I almost dropped to sleep, when I was suddenly aroused by a loud shout in my ears, and there was John and two other men in a wagon beside me. They began to praise me for what I had done and asked how under the sun I had managed it without water; but I was so worn out, I just said, 'Oh I can't talk, it was the milk, get me home.'

"Very carefully they lifted me into the wagon, took me back to the house, and put me in bed, where I lay for several days, completely tired out. I had plenty of care, however, and plenty of company. The women from town came over full of gratitude, and seemed to think they couldn't do enough for me. The third day after the fire, when I was sitting up in the rocking-chair for the first time, John came in, followed by two gentlemen who were strangers to me. 'These men want to see the woman that put out the fire,' said John, introducing me with as much pride as if I was the Queen of England. They proved to be Mr. C——, the owner of the town-site, and Mr. S. who has a controlling interest in the elevator. They both thanked me heartily for what I had done, and said that I had saved them thousands of dollars, and that they wanted to recompense me in some way for the good my work had done them. I told them that I didn't want any pay, I was very glad that I had been able to save their property. But Mr. C—— said, 'You must allow us to do something for you. We should act very meanly unless we did. Can't you think of something that you need very much?'

"There is one thing that I want beyond all others,"

I answered, "I am weak and feverish and I long all the time for a drink of pure cold water; but you can't get it around here unless you should bore me a well."

"Certainly my dear woman," answered Mr. S.—"If its a well you want, a well you shall have as soon as we can get it."

"But you will have to go down ever so many feet," I said, "and it must cost \$300." I must have showed that such a sum was an enormous one to me, but they smiled and said, that would be all right. I should have my well if it cost three times that sum. After they drove away, John and I talked about their promise all the evening, but I could hardly believe that they would really furnish us with a well. However, two days later, three well loaded wagons drove up to the farm. They contained all the necessary appliances for boring a well and a camping outfit and provisions for the men, who told us that they had been given instructions to stay until they had procured us a good well, if it took a month. For days hardly any work was done on the farm. Every spare minute was spent watching the machinery. All day long we listened to the clank, clank of the boring iron, or the thud of the huge wooden block that drove the long pipe into the ground. In a week they were down 250 feet but found no water. We were rather discouraged, fearing that they would be obliged to pull up the pipe and try over again; but towards night, Rob came running in shouting, 'Oh ma, the water's come, just piles of it.' I rushed out and there it was, flowing out of the pipe, and rising several feet above the ground.

"How my heart rejoiced. I could have jumped and danced as the children did, but felt obliged to be a little dignified. When the water became clear, we all hastened to sample it, and I shall always declare that I never had such a good drink in my life. I told John that I felt like thanking God all the time, and that I should try and never complain of my hardships that we might be called upon to pass through in Dakota, so long as we had our flowing well. The men also built me the milk-house, and the pipes are arranged so that the water passes through that, and then flows into the tank for watering the stock. The overflow from the tank is used to water the garden. We are able to keep all the stock we wish, and we supply our neighbors with all the water that they can carry away. So you see our stock, garden, butter-making, in fact all our comfort and happiness are the direct result of my flowing well."

"Yes," added her husband, "that's the truth of the matter, and I want to say that all we folks need in Dakota to make us rich is a good supply of water. There haint no doubt that an acre of land here is worth a dozen back East for raisin crops. We've got good soil and we've got a heap of sunlight and no rocks nor hills to prevent our breakin land. There is a lot of honest, hard workin' men here, willin to do their level best to make good homes, if they can have half a chance. I hain't an edicated man. My wife's got all the schoolin' in our family, and I don't pretend to say that my opinions are of any account, but it looks to me as though the United States government might help us out a bit with this water business. Our well will water the garden, but if there was a bigger pipe we could irrigate the wheat field, and a big artesian well would water a good many wheat fields.

"These big wells cost a heap of money, and it aint no ways possible for the farmers to raise the money themselves. Why can't Congress do a little for us farmers, as well as goin to work and puttin a tariff on things we've got to have to eat and wear, to help the men in the manufacturin' business? Turn about is fair play. Let the farmers have a chance. Perfect our lands against the drouth, and you'll soon stop hearin any complaints from Dakota."

As I rode over the country during the remainder of that trip, and listened to the tales of hardships and loss, I thought more and more of the farmer's argument; that, "Turn about is fair play," and that it is time for the government to protect the farmers against the difficulties of settling in a new country.

HUNTING THE SEA OTTER.

It is not generally known that some of the most expensive fur-producing animals are killed off the coast of the new State of Washington, and it is remarkable that the extent of territory where these animals are taken is so extremely limited, being on from Damon's Point, at the northern entrance to Gray's Harbor, up the coast to Point Greenville, a distance of about twenty-four miles. The animal referred to is the sea otter, the fur of which is manufactured into the robes of the potentates and princes of the Old World.

Unlike that of the seal, the fur of the sea otter requires no plucking of hair or coloring; in fact, the most valuable skins are those which are speckled throughout with a silver-tipped fur, the addition of this hair adding 25 to 50 per cent. to the price of the skin.

There are now several hunters engaged in killing sea otters at the place referred to, says a writer in the *Portland Oregonian*, and the modus operandi of taking them was very interesting to me.

The hunters build for themselves derricks about forty feet high by taking three slim poles or pieces of timber, each about forty feet in length, and, bolting them securely together at one end for the top, they then spread them about twenty-five feet apart at the bottom, giving them the appearance of a huge tripod. These are set on the ocean beach about midway between high and low tides, the foot of the poles being embedded in the sand from two to three feet. The structure is then thoroughly braced, and a ladder built to the top by nailing pieces at convenient distances crosswise on the inside.

About eighteen inches below the top of the tripod cross timbers are secured to the legs, and upon these cross timbers a floor from four to five feet square is laid; and on the oceanward and two adjoining sides walls are built up from three and a half to four feet in height. On the land side a door is constructed to allow the hunter easy ingress and egress to and from his "crow's nest." On the top of the tripod, which extends about eighteen inches above the floor, a seat is constructed and around the inside of the wall a row of shelving is placed.

At low tide, when the wind is propitious, the hunter lies himself to his crow's nest, armed with a good pair of glasses, a Sharp's rifle, a lunch, a little something to keep himself warm, and for six long hours he scans the line of the ocean just outside the breakers, where he most expects his game to appear. When the tide first begins to flood his range is about 600 yards, but as it runs in the range is shortened to 200 or 300 yards. Even at these latter distances it requires close calculation to know just how to shoot to overcome the rise and fall of the ocean swell and the effect of the wind upon the bullets. It is said that not one of the 100 shots of the best marksmen is effective.

The shooting is generally done on a flood tide so the animal, when killed, will wash ashore, and even then it is sometimes three or four days after one is killed before it is beached. Undoubtedly many others are killed and never do come ashore.

Each hunter marks his bullets with a mark known to the other hunters, and when an otter is found on the beach the first duty of the finder is to look for the bullet and ascertain who is the rightful owner, for this is respected among the hunters as sacredly as marks and brands are among stockmen. When an otter comes ashore with no bullet in him, as frequently occurs, the bullet having gone clean through the body, and no notice having been given, it is regarded as a "slick-ear," in stockmen's parlance, and belongs to the finder.

Sometimes an otter, on receiving a death-shot, sinks; but the hunter generally knows when he has hit his mark. By observing the water with his glasses, he can discern, even at the greater distances which they shoot, the coloring of the water from the blood of the animal; and if he does not come ashore on that tide, notice is at once given to the other hunters, who are then on the alert to find him. But

I opine that beach combers, in the shape of stealthy Indians, get away with many an otter killed by the white hunters. I have had occasion many times to pass along the beach at daylight during the hunting season, but I always found the flat tracks of the Siwash just ahead of me, printed there since last high tide.

The Indians hunt the sea otter in canoes, going out and coming in through the surf. Sometimes they go fifteen or twenty miles to sea and stay out several days. But when they hunt along within a mile or two of the shore, then there is blood on the face of the moon, and the white hunter "waxeth-wroth," for the Indian scares away his game. When taken, the otter is skinned whole, as it were, by cutting across the haunches, and stripping the skin down the body and over the head. The skin is then turned the fur in, and a board shoved through it. It is then tightened by driving a wedge-shaped piece down on one side, between the board and the skin, and another contrary-wise on the other. All the grease is then carefully removed, and the skin is dried and laid away ready for the market.

An average skin is about five feet long by twelve inches wide (double) or, when cut, twenty-four inches wide, and, in the hunter's hands, is valued at from \$90 to \$120, but these prices leave a handsome margin to the fur men who handle them. In Russia an overcoat made from these same otter skins bring from \$1,000 to \$2,000, while in China even more is sometimes paid.

The season for killing sea otter extends from May to October, and so scarce is this game becoming that four a season is considered doing well by any hunter. In fact some pass the season without taking any.

The hunters have a rule among themselves—which is strictly observed—that only one derrick can be allowed within a range, i. e., about a half mile, thus giving the whole beach a regularity of appearance not elsewhere observable.

A SUBMERGED FOREST.

A correspondent of the *Seattle Press*, writing from Samamish or Squak Lake, where the new town of Monohon has just been platted, says: The company have a little steam launch running on the lake, which, by the way, is one of the grandest sheets of fresh water in this State. It is about twelve miles long, and from one to two miles wide at the head of the lake, where the thriving and live town of Gilman is located.

Since the lake has lowered, from fifteen to twenty snags, or what is stranger than snags, as they are called, trees standing perpendicular as if growing, about one-third of their tops gone, have appeared. Some of these are from eight to twelve inches at the top or near the surface of the water. In warping a boom of logs an anchor was let down near one of these trees and the depth found to be about sixty feet. These trees or snags are in groups, standing about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the south side. They are a mystery. When they got fixed in their present situation is not known to the oldest Indian living up here.

It is a fact that a few of the white fish lived that were put in here about two years ago, as one was caught by a Mr. Houghton a few days ago, measuring about seven inches. In a few years the white fish will abound in the lake, as the water is much purer than in Lake Washington, as the Squak slough is the outlet and through it is where the larger portion of the sediment in the water of Lake Washington comes from.

Blooming Amelia Bloomer, who many blooming years ago acquired a blooming reputation by originating the blooming costume which bears her blooming name, has just celebrated the fiftieth blooming anniversary of her blooming wedding with her blooming husband, in the blooming town of Council Bluffs in blooming Iowa, south of Blooming Prairie. May her blooming shadow continue its blooming through many blooming years of the blooming future.—*Palouse Gazette*.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the National Educational Association will begin in St. Paul on July 8th and last until the 11th. Headquarters will be in the People's Church, on Pleasant avenue, where the general meetings will be held and where the officers of the Association will be found. Addresses of welcome will be delivered in the afternoon of the 8th, in Rice Park, by Governor Merriam, Mayor Smith, D. D. Merrill, chairman of the local committee and by a number of prominent Minnesota educators, and responses will be made by the officers of the Association and by several delegates prominently engaged in school and college work. In the evening the first regular meeting will be held in the People's Church. On the following three days there will be sessions of the convention mornings, afternoons and evenings. The program includes the reading of papers on and the discussion of the following topics: "Essentials to success in Teaching," "Examinations as Tests for Promotion," "The Moral Value of Art Education," "The White Cross Movement in Education," "Compulsory Laws and their Enforcement," "The Correlation of Subjects Taught in Elementary Schools," "The Place and Function of the Agriculture College," "Organization and System versus Originality and Individuality in the Teacher and Pupil," and "The Race Problem." Beside this general program there are a number of department programs and meetings will go on simultaneously in a number of halls and churches in the afternoons of the 9th, 10th and 11th. Kindergarten Work will be discussed in the First Methodist Church, Elementary Schools in the Market Hall, Secondary Education in the First Baptist Church, Higher Education in the Plymouth Church, Normal Schools in the High School Hall, Superintendence in the Court House, Industrial Education and Manual Training in the Central Park Church, Art Education in the Hall of Representatives, and Music Education in the House of Hope Church. The officers of the National Association are:—James H. Canfield, of Lawrence, Kansas, President; William R. Garrett, of Nashville, Tenn., Secretary; and Edwin C. Hewett, of Normal, Ill., Treasurer.

The National Council of Education, composed of

sixty members, elected by the Association, will meet at the Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, on July 4th, at 9 a. m., and will continue in session until the morning of July 8th, discussing reports of committees appointed at the last annual meeting, on City School Systems, Higher Education, Elementary Education, Technological Education, Education of Girls and Educational Literature. The officers of the National Council are:—Silas H. Peabody, of Champaign, Ill., President; George Howland, of Chicago, Ill., Vice President; D. L. Kiehle, of St. Paul, Minn., Secretary.

The arrangements for the meeting of the National Educational Association in St. Paul have been made by the following committees, the members of which have given a great deal of time to the work from motives of public spirit alone:

Committee from Common Council—W. H. Sanborn, J. F. Gehan, O. O. Cullen, Wm. Bickel, P. T. Kavanagh.

Committee from Chamber of Commerce—D. D. Merrill, G. H. Hazzard, M. B. Curry, F. A. Fogg, E. W. Peet.

Committee from Board of Education—L. H. Maxfield, L. J. Dobner, B. F. Wright, W. H. Cook, C. B. Gilbert.

These committees appointed an executive committee, composed of D. D. Merrill, chairman; B. F. Wright, vice chairman; S. Sherin, secretary, and Wm. Bickel, treasurer. Local committees were also appointed on finance, transportation, excursions, press and advertising, bulletin, halls, exhibits, hotels and entertainment, reception, membership and attendance and auditing. The members of these committees have performed faithful and zealous service and have contributed greatly to the success of the convention.

Of the former conventions of the Association that at Madison was the most successful in point of numbers in attendance. The San Francisco meeting was a remarkably good one, considering the great distance that separates California from the populous parts of the East and of the Mississippi Valley. The Nash-

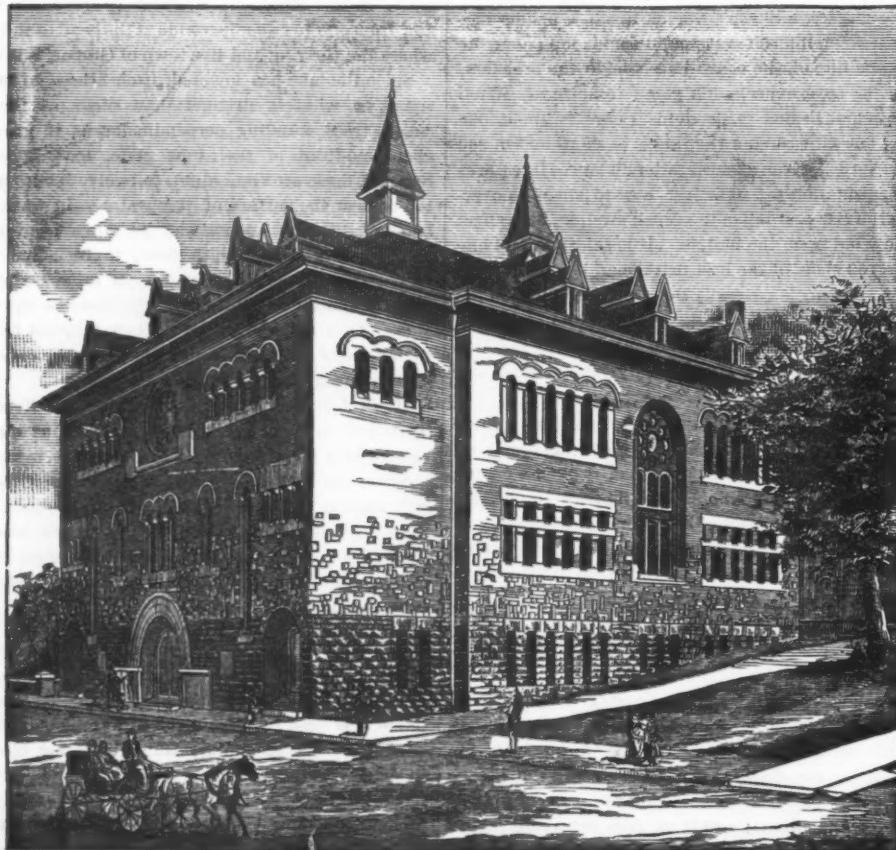


JAS. H. CANFIELD, PRESIDENT NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

ville meeting last year brought together about five thousand teachers, which was doing very well for a Summer gathering held in a Southern city. The number coming to the St. Paul convention is variously estimated all the way from ten thousand to fifteen thousand. These teachers will represent every State and almost every county in the Union and every Province in the Dominion of Canada. They will also represent every grade of educational work, from the first primary school of the city and the district school of the country to high schools, normal schools and universities. The fame of the beauty and the rapid growth of the Twin Cities of Minnesota will be a great inducement, in addition to the interest attaching to the convention itself, to draw a multitude of teachers here.

St. Paul has made a public spirited effort to provide comfortable accommodations for this great army of intelligent, critical visitors. The hotels and boarding houses can accommodate only a comparatively small part of the throng with lodgings, and arrangements have therefore been made with hundreds of private families to provide beds and board for several thousand visitors. The teachers will report to headquarters and be assigned to quarters. It was especially requested by the executive committee that a moderate payment be charged for these accommodations offered freely by public-spirited citizens, as none of the teachers wish to be gratuitously entertained; yet there will no doubt be some difficulty in enforcing this rule.

Our visitors will find much to interest them in the city of St. Paul. They will find here an educational system well-developed on the popular modern lines for the organization of city schools and sustained by liberal taxation and an enlightened public sentiment. They will find the public schools housed in good buildings, of no extravagant architecture, but substantial, roomy, well-lighted and ventilated and well-equipped. The Catholic parochial schools, they will observe, also occupy large buildings and have a numerous attendance. There are three colleges within the city limits, well worth visiting—Macalester, Presbyterian; Hamline, Methodist, and St. Thomas, Catholic. There are also two large Catholic seminaries for girls. In the neighboring suburb of St. Paul Park is located the German Methodist college and in our sister city of Minneapolis stands the University of Minnesota, of which the whole State is proud.



THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH, ST. PAUL, HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

SAINT PAUL.

The pictures in the scenic portfolio of St. Paul are as beautiful as they are numerous. They have for their subjects, as those of most cities do, Commerce, Trade, Enterprise and, a subject not found in many municipal collections, Nature. The masterpiece of all is undoubtedly the view that embraces the great natural throne on which the city has taken her seat and over whose steps trail the robes of her greatness, even to the edge of the river, that paying her his silent homage, majestically withdraws to continue his pilgrimage to the sea. In the days of the city's youth, the Father of Waters tenderly supported the little settlement which depended upon him for existence. Since then his protege has become the queen of the Northwest and now, in the pride of her strength and beauty, she ever looks down upon the silver stream with grateful glance.

What a scene it must have been in 1820, when Fort St. Anthony was built a few miles above to protect the daring

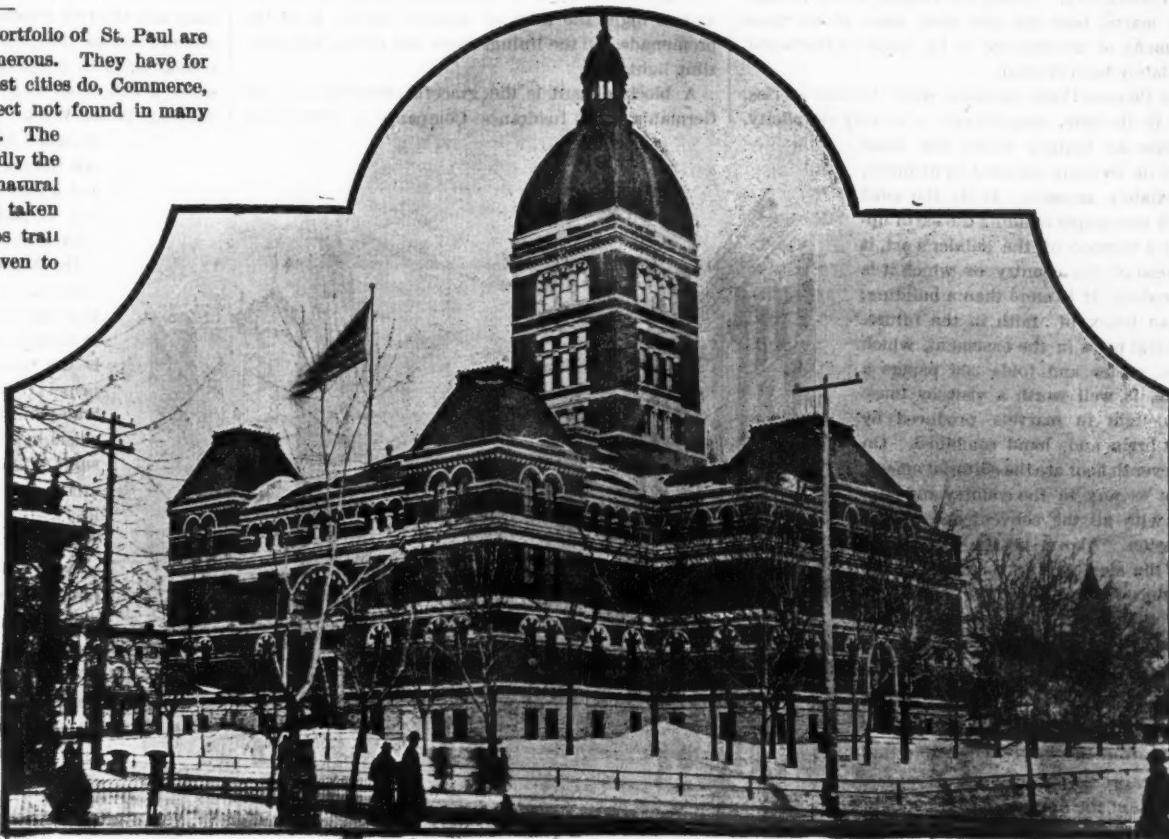
fur trader from the crafty Sioux. The thick grass of the bottoms must have waved in the breeze and, touched by the sunlight, looked like the pile of some heavy velvet, while the hills studded with shrubs and capped with trees, save where they bared their heads in the presence of the aged Mississippi, sloped away in a silence unbroken, save by the chance call of a redskin or the movements of some deer that advanced timorously to the water's edge to slake its thirst. Through the rich green, the river took its way like a silver band along an old emerald costume. Nor was its surface ruffled save by some reckless fish, or an occasional canoe that glided along close to the shore, or by the still rarer boat of some daring voyageur almost as wild and nomadic as the Indians themselves.

It may be that the first settlers selected the site of St. Paul on account of its position at the head of navigation, but it is equally probable that the commanding character of its location impressed itself without the assistance of geographical analysis. It was intuition, rather than judgment, which made the selection. The scene, however, has been transformed within the three score years and ten which separate the past and the present. That old limner, Time, who erases so many of his studies, and produces others in their stead, has filled the picture with action.

In its center lies the camp of a great commercial army. The buildings of white, red and yellow, are massed on the plateau which the hills like huge sentries protect. Above on their sides and crests the residence wings extend, in the shape of a great semi-circle, from Crocus Hill around to Dayton's Bluff and pleasantly peer out from their surroundings of green.

Upon closer approach, the details of the view separate themselves from each other. The river, the first means of communication and traffic, disappears in the valley rapidly expanding to the southward. Above, it flows beneath a series of bridges, massive links, which bind eastern and western shores together, and in the distance look like the fragile spinning of gigantic ferriferous spiders.

The depot yard, with its dusty paths and air filled with cinders, is not a promising point of observation,



ST. PAUL.—CAPITOL OF MINNESOTA—WINTER SCENE.

but there is much to interest one who minds not the unpleasant surroundings. The levee is near by where an occasional packet is moored but the picturesque features of steamboating on the Upper Mississippi have forever vanished. The brazier filled with blazing pine knots, which formerly lighted the black stevedores as they bore the cargo aboard on their calloused shoulders, at a dog-trot, while they chanted some musically weird tune, has been superceded by the electric light which flashes its inquisitive glance from side to side as the steamboat creeps up the river to this former favorite port. There is no more racing between competing lines, the wood boat no longer swings out from some little stream in answer to a summoning whistle, the deck hands have lost their unique and animated appearance and the boats that tie up at the levee furnish only an evidence of departed glories so graphically pictured by Mark Twain.

The cause is found in the steel highways between which the spectator stands, and along which trains dart with amazing frequency, for few depots in the country have so many trains arriving and departing in a single day. The locomotives that go panting by are spinning a commercial web which covers the whole Northwest. The short trains that fly along are bound for the sister city. It does not require a discriminating eye to detect, even in their rapid flight, the difference in their passengers from those who occupy the long, dark train which is starting for the Pacific Coast. Do you know that just such foreigners came to this same section; first, in the white covered prairie schooners, then on the railroads? They are Americans now and among the most pushing and prosperous people.

Begrimed with its long journey of three thousand miles, the train that has climbed the Rockies and crossed the prairies, rolls slowly into the depot. That train represents the perfection of the art of traveling—for the people of the Northwest have made it an art—and it carries everything to cater to the most fastidious. The traveler may lounge in its drawing room from whose windows he will behold scenes such as no stationery chateau can show, dine at a table equally to any, and rest at night on a sleep-inducing couch. Who says that time is immutable? The jour-

ney from the coast now takes fewer days than it formerly took months. Steam has extended the life of man along the line of the saying that a day shall be as a thousand years. Coming past the snowy front of Dayton's Bluff at full speed is a short train for which all switches are set. It is the fast mail from the East. Twelve hours ago it left the great city at the foot of Lake Michigan; now it dashes proudly into the great city of the Upper Mississippi. This morning two messengers from the post-office went down the road to meet it and to arrange the St. Paul mail for distribution. The local carriers are already at the depot and you must be a rapid walker or the Eastern letters will reach the hotel before you do.

Crossing the yard, the massive office building of the Manitoba Railroad is found on Third Street. Its iron gates allow admission to corridors which are as plain as is the exterior—the repose of strength. The offices are all connected with each other so that an official can make a circuit of the entire floor, without emerging upon the corridor. A short distance away are the Northern Pacific general offices, the keystone of the entrance being an Indian's head, the extinction of which race was fated to soon follow the advent of the locomotive on his prairie home.

The streets adjacent have been appropriated by the wholesale trade which reaches out to the western coast, up to the wilds of Canada and southward until it is counteracted by Chicago's influence. The great warehouses, where are stored supplies, are architecturally suitable in their modest facades to the interests they represent. They tower up so that the narrow streets are hemmed in by their sun-defying walls. Through the windows bales of dry-goods are seen, or boxes and barrels of provisions awaiting shipment to some municipal dependent. Like ponderous machinery, this great trade moves almost silently in a manner consistent with its dignity and extent.

A few blocks further up the street the hum and bustle of retail trade is heard. Third Street with buildings, many of which were erected in pioneer days, conducts its affairs leisurely. On a pleasant day carriages from St. Anthony hill crowd the street and deposit their fair occupants at the doors of long established emporiums of trade. Over on Seventh

Street is found the nervous activity more typical of the Western city. Along the streets, which connect these marts, both old and new, some of the finest specimens of architecture to be found in the world, have lately been erected.

The Pioneer-Press building, with thirteen stories, quiet in its tone, magnificent in its very simplicity, provoked an inquiry which the brass letters on its front, dwarfed by distance, immediately answers. It is the most superb newspaper building the earth upholds; a triumph of the builder's art, it is typical of the country of which it is the product. It is more than a building; it is an index of faith in the future. The great press in the basement, which prints, pastes and folds 300 papers a minute, is well worth a visit by those who delight in marvels produced by man's brain and hand combined. On the eleventh floor are the editorial offices, as fine as any in the country and supplied with all the conveniences of the profession. Above is the composing room, the stereotyping room, the lunch and club rooms. Nowhere else is so complete an inspection of the genesis of a newspaper so feasible to the curious.

From the roof, St. Paul lies at the mercy of the spectator's eye. Below, the network of the streets is seen reaching out over the city. The cable and electric cars creep along it and disappear. The crests of the hills, with residences of every form and color framed in with trees, frown back upon you. West St. Paul lies quietly in repose on the lesser heights across the river, which stream is seen far away in the gigantic meadow of the valley. Trains are detected hurrying in and out. The life of a city lies exposed, a cause for a long and interesting reflection.

Descending once more to the street, the belief of others in the inheritance of prosperity, which the future will develop even more extensively, is shown in the Endicott Arcade building. The plain exterior gives not an indication of the elegant interior. On Fourth Street the vestibule is lined with brown marble, tiled with mosaic work, the whole effect brightened by the brass on elevators and staircase. A

few steps lead to the Arcade. During the day the sunlight is mellowed by the colored glass of the roof and at night the rows of electric lamps flood the promenade and the lining, shops and offices with dazzling light.

A block distant is the graceful structure of the Germania Life Insurance Company, a convincing

structure, whose divided front bespeaks a Hanseatic model. Here, too, money has been used with lavish hand and the rich coloring of the entrance lined with marbles and mottled pillars from the quarries of Italy, is thoroughly in keeping with the mahogany wood-work which adds to the finish of one of the finest buildings in the West. This building is particularly designed for lawyers and an extensive law library at the service of the tenants, and a bulletin, on which the daily court call is posted, are managed for their convenience.

On Wabasha Street, is the fifth of this quintette of proud structures in which any city might well glory, were it as old in decades as St. Paul is to years. This is the Germania bank building, whose jasper front gazes down from the vantage point of its location. The carver's chisel has been used with luxurious results on the lower story and arabesques are woven in intricate designs as endless as the durability of the surface in which they are traced.

Across the street stands the court house and city hall, a stately structure, comparatively devoid of ornament. Although the pile represents the artistic possibilities of a million dollars, it was built and is furnished for official purposes alone, and austere simplicity reigns supreme save at the Third Street entrance where slabs of Mexican onyx, whose rich veins of color accent their pearly tint, give the vestibule the appearance of a jewel case. This was the gift of contractors. Scattered through the building are the offices of city and county officials, and the city and county

courts. On the top floor are the distributing and reading rooms of the public library.

On an adjacent corner, is the post-office and government building, constructed of the unimposing gray stone which is slowly cut and blasted from the foundations of many of St. Paul's buildings. As the visitor will see from building operations, which are ever in progress in this growing city, sometimes the foundations are cut clean and smooth from rock that lies in regular strata and again, in places where ravines have been filled in to secure more area, it is necessary



ST. PAUL.—ON LOWER FOURTH STREET.

tribute of a powerful corporation to the greatness of St. Paul. Of composite style, its solid stone walls, lightened by architectural devices into a graceful effect, its tasteful carving, make it a delightful specimen of the builder's art. The vestibule sheathed with snowy marble is chastely elegant. The elevators that make all the floors equally convenient to the street, flash up and down in a glass well which makes them bright as the day itself.

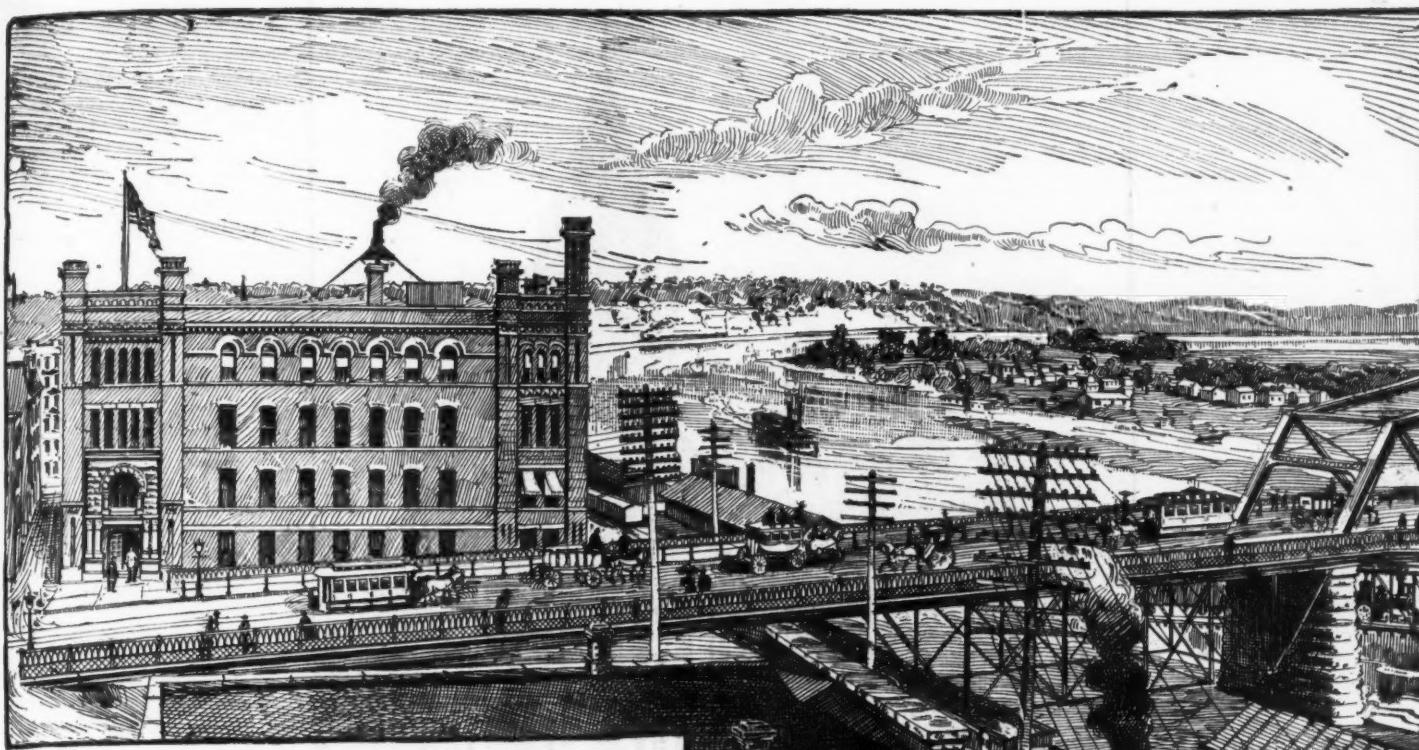
On the same street, Minnesota, another insurance company, the New York Life has built a towering



SIBLEY STREET LOOKING NORTH.



LOOKING UP THIRD STREET.



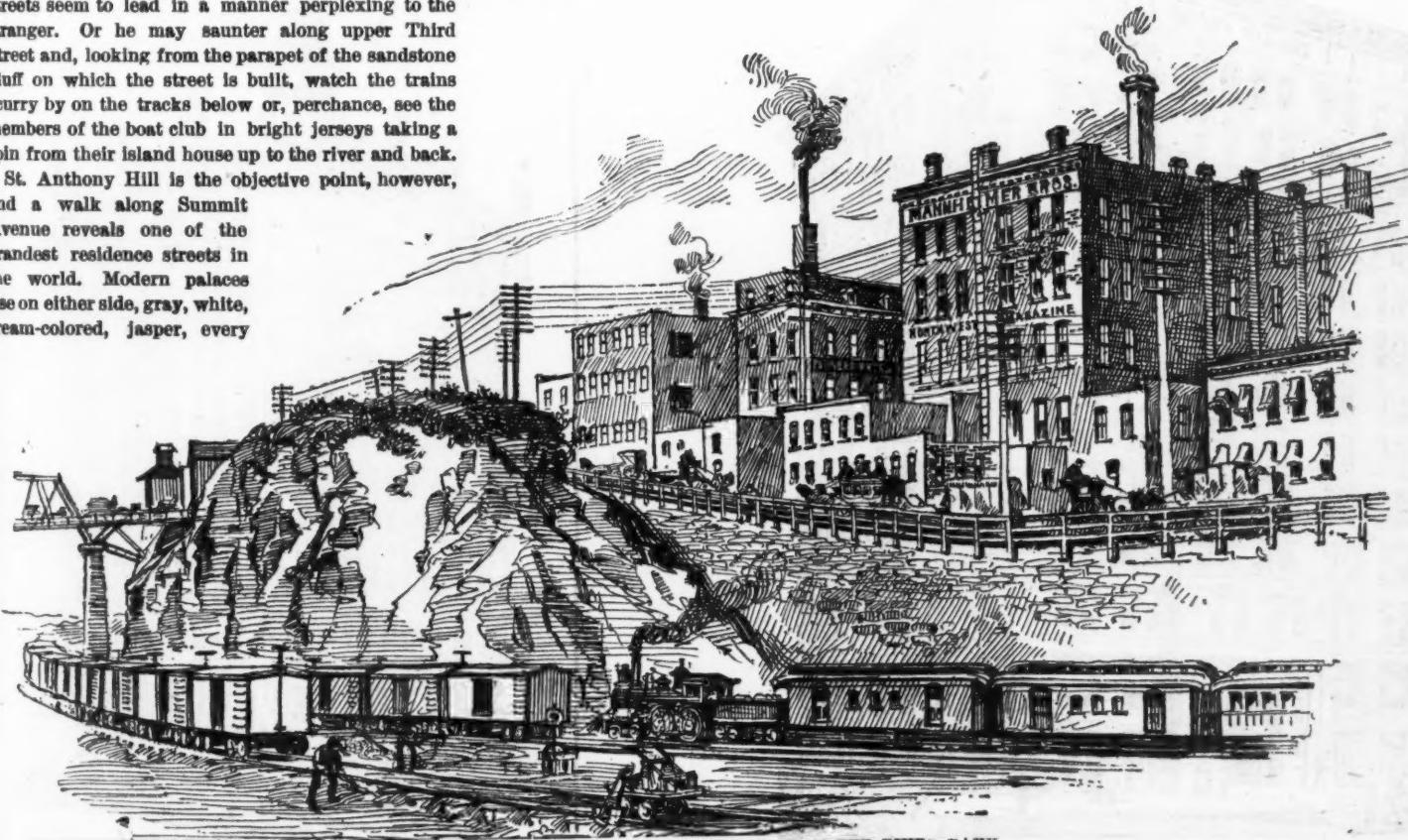
to drive piling to secure a staple footing for the heavy walls. It is nothing unusual to hear on opposite sides of a business street, the champing of a steam drill and the thud of a steam hammer. The government building is worthy of notice only on account of its uses, the officials and courts of the federal government being there, and because of its palpable incongruity with the surroundings. This has already been recognized by the general government and St. Paul will probably at an early day receive another brilliant addition to its architectural possessions.

The cable line, which runs near by, will carry the visitor to St. Anthony Hill, one of the most delightful residence portions of the city, past Rice Park, a pretty little resort almost in the business part, on which fronts the old city hall, built in 1857, and now used as the police headquarters, which worn structure measures the strides of a third of a century; past Seven Corners, to which all streets seem to lead in a manner perplexing to the stranger. Or he may saunter along upper Third Street and, looking from the parapet of the sandstone bluff on which the street is built, watch the trains scurry by on the tracks below or, perchance, see the members of the boat club in bright jerseys taking a spin from their island house up to the river and back.

St. Anthony Hill is the objective point, however, and a walk along Summit Avenue reveals one of the grandest residence streets in the world. Modern palaces rise on either side, gray, white, cream-colored, jasper, every



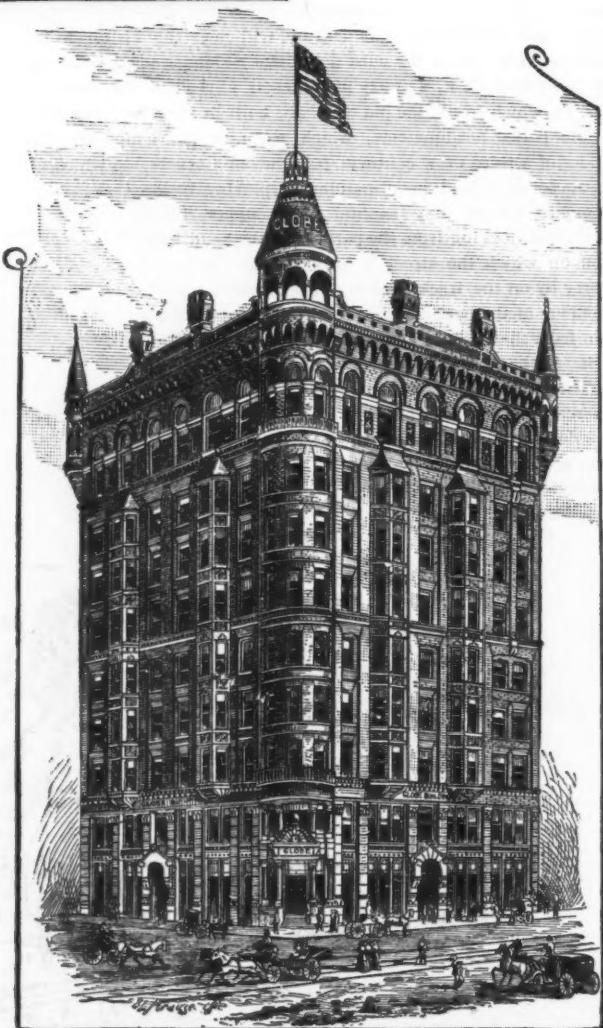
APPROACH TO ROBERT STREET BRIDGE AND U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING, ST. PAUL.



PICTURESQUE ST. PAUL.—A SKETCH FROM THE RIVER BANK.



1. ST. PAUL COURT HOUSE AND CITY HALL. 2. ST. PAUL PIONEER-PRESS BUILDING.



3. ST. PAUL GLOBE BUILDING.

tint finds its embodiment in wood or stone. Lawns and trees form a natural setting. From them a wonderful panorama is unfolded from the point where the river disappears in the direction of Fort Snelling down where it hides behind the bluffs of South St. Paul on its way southward. The eye, that tires of the buildings that stretch away below in solid phalanx, has only to be lifted to see the wooded banks on the west shore and green fields that gently rising vanish from sight at the crest of the high lands. The bridges, over which vehicles and persons are hurrying, show where the tides of life flow back and forth from bank to bank.

The asphalt pavement, clean as is a floor, on which the horses' hoofs ring clear and sharp, is prettily covered with the mosaic of sunshine and shadow and a quiet in keeping with the aristocratic limits imparts an added charm. Bounded by this beautiful avenue, is a residence district which is filled with dwellings equally a source of pride to the city. Not so elegant, because the homes of people of lesser means, they display a marvelous amount of architectural taste and, as the dwellings of the middle classes, they are unsurpassed in any city.

Below the hill, is University Avenue which, broad and straight, extends even to Minneapolis and is destined to be famous some day as one of the greatest avenues in the world. It leads to the suburbs of Macalester and Merriam Park, which are filled with graceful villas. At the former place is Macalester College, a protege of the Presbyterian Church, which has provided it with an excellent home. Not far distant is another pair of suburbs, Hamline and St. Anthony Park, the first of which has Hamline University and its group of buildings which have been furnished by the Methodist Church. Other smaller suburban stations have sprung up near their older neighbors along the railroad lines that link the cities into a municipality with two political heads but one common interest.

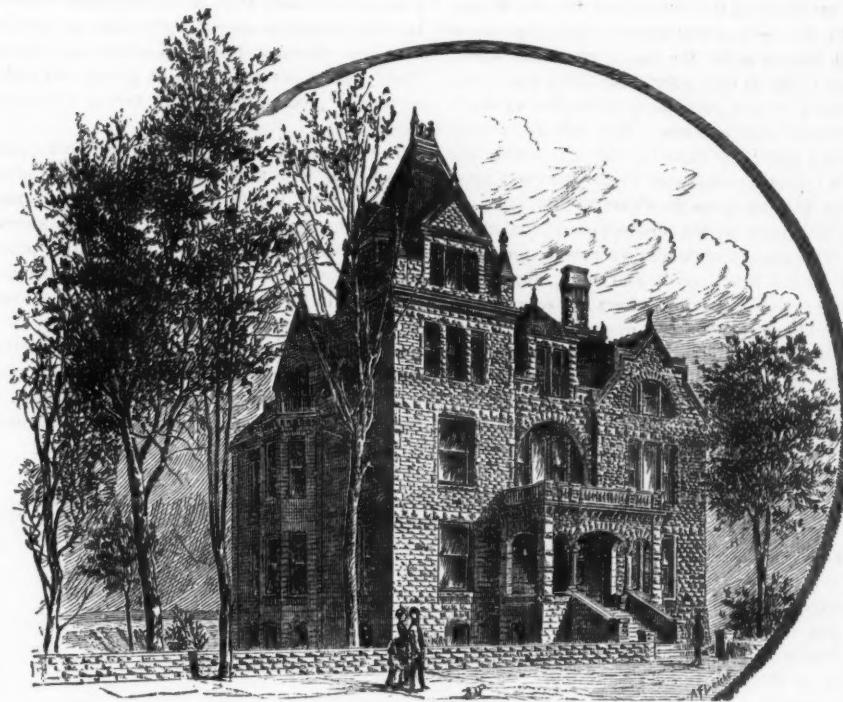
Fronting St. Anthony Hill and its beautiful residences is Dayton's Bluff on which pleasant homes are seen among trees and lawns. Here are Indian mounds, the memento of a race which once owned the land now transformed by trade. From them a view of surpassing beauty can be had of the city held in the hollow of Nature's hand, of the valley looking southward and the hills that advance to and recede from the shore. No other view is so complete and it well repays the trouble of seeking this perspective. Not far distant is the fish hatchery and those interested in the methods by which a State stocks its depleted streams, will find much to interest them.

Parks without number are found unexpectedly, throughout the city limits. The local government has appreciated the natural beauty about St. Paul and has conserved it as far as possible. At Como is the largest pleasure ground of the series of thirty eight parks. A little lake has been the pretty nucleus about which handsome grounds have been laid out, hills toned down by terraces and winding drives constructed. This work of ornamentation was done by the hands of the prisoners committed to the workhouse in the vicinity, who thus reimburse the county for their support. The park provides a pleasant, objective point for fully as pleasant a drive along some of the northwestern avenues. Lake Phalen is to the northwestern portion of the city what Como is to its quarter and an avenue four miles in length connects these charming sheets of water. Near Phalen the little village of Gladstone has sprung up on the lines of the Wisconsin Central and the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad.

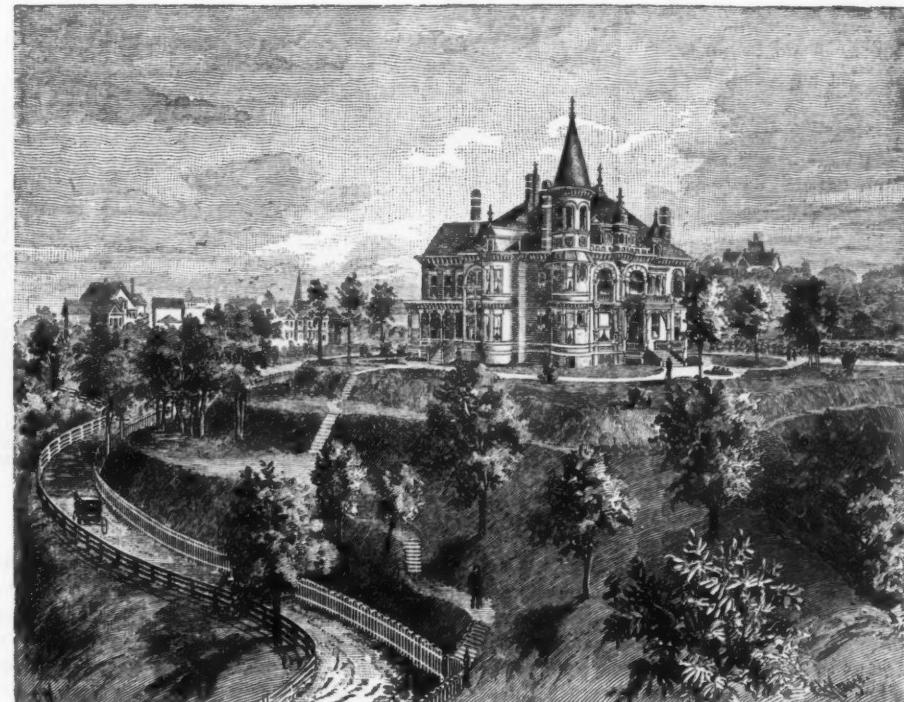
Excursions beyond the city might be taken in any direction with the certainty of finding many objects of interest. Up the west shore of the river lies Mendota, a village founded before St. Paul and once the headquarters of the fur trade. With every prospect of a business future, its life blood was transfused into the more vigorous rival and in the senility of picturesque old age, it awaits entire extinction, its few inhabitants being the listless descendants of its early settlers. Across from Mendota is the famous fort,

under whose walls it formerly cowered for protection. Without being the scene of sanguinary conflict between soldier and savage, Fort Snelling obtained much prominence from its strategic location at the key of the Northwest. In its guard room, the leaders of the Indian massacres, who were not executed at Mankato, were confined as prisoners before they were hanged, and an imagination not very vivid can still see the stolid faces of the Sioux as they apathetically awaited their doom, the unrelenting hatred of their

form for dress parade, and the uniforms make a bright spot on the parade ground. With the reverberations of the evening gun the stars and stripes come fluttering down from their lofty place where they can be seen even from St. Paul on a clear day. An occasional Indian wanders about the former domain of his fathers, a suggestive reminder of the fall of his race. A small settlement of them is located below the city, near South Park, which consists of a few tepees and is called Kaposia. Here, for a long



RESIDENCE OF A. B. STICKNEY, SUMMIT AVENUE, ST. PAUL.



RESIDENCE OF THEO. HAMM, DAYTON'S BLUFF, ST. PAUL.

more desperate, who stood chained to the benches on either side.

Now a detachment of regulars keeps up a semblance of a military post. The quaint round tower, the neat officers' quarters and the old gray walls make up the sum of its attractions and furnish little evidence of former stirring times. At sundown, the companies

time the band of Little Crow, the notorious leader in the Sioux massacre of 1862, was located. The few Indians now in the vicinity are semi-civilized and largely half-breeds, their general appearance indicating a gypsy origin rather than a descent from the nations of the red men. Still their deterioration hardly allows an analysis of their origin.

From Fort Snelling it is but a short drive to Minnehaha Falls, whose euphonious name has done as much to make it famous as has the beauty of the fall itself. Minnehaha Creek at this point laughingly leaps over an opposing crest and exultingly takes its way down the picturesque ravine below. The delicate beauty of the snowy sheet that turns the sunlight to dazzling colors as it falls across its way, impressed itself upon the Indians and the name they gave the fall sums up its dainty attributes in the single phrase, "laughing water." The ground surrounding this historic fall has been turned into a park and here, during the months of Summer, pleasure seekers are ever found, from the soldier who has run over from the fort to chat with the comely nurse girls, to the tourist who has stopped to see a fall as delicate as is the filmy web of a bridal veil.

Those who like the curious and quaint, can drive out to Little Canada, a village founded, when St. Paul was in its infancy, by some of the French voyageurs who came from Canada to seek wilder scenes. The old mission chapel still stands with only the slight changes necessary to repel the attack of the elements. The slow going inhabitants cling to their early ways, French is taught in the village school and on Sunday the priest preaches to his parishioners in the patois, which separation from the active world has developed. With no aspirations, no energy, this little village drowsily slumbers in the shadow of one of the greatest cities of the continent and feels no ambition stir its pulse. It is a little genre picture and that is all. One of the hoary headed patriarchs, Joe Boulanger, once lived among the Chippewas, as a member of the tribe, and took as a wife a dusky beauty. The descendants of this union are now prosperous farmers but after many years of wedded life, the woman transferred her affections to one of her own race.

St. Paul is in the heart of a great park. Within a radius of ten miles nature has flung down sixty lacustrine gems among the valleys and on the plateaus. Around them are found smooth beaches receding into green swards, alternating with delightful groves. Most generally known over the country is Minnetonka the great Northwestern summer resort. Within a few minutes ride by rail from St. Paul, the latter's residents frequently seek its cool breezes, take a journey about the bays, forgetting business cares in the dulce far niente induced by

the soothing influence of sky, water and shore. Fashion reigns here. Less conventional in surroundings, smaller in size but proportionately as beautiful, is White Bear Lake and its insular brilliant, Manitou Island. Around it are the Summer homes of people who prefer its cool groves and breezes, to the hot streets and stifling air of the city. Trains run frequently to this pleasant resort and to Bald Eagle Lake, a little sheet of water just beyond, and the business man, brain weary with ledger or brief, finds relief in handling a tiller during a run before the breeze across the lake or in taking a pull in one of the little bays.

East of the city, lying in an environment of wooded hills of remarkable pictorial beauty is Lake Elmo, the resort of many families which desire a more retired

place of recreation than Minnetonka and White Bear. In every direction are such lakes, the shores of which have been pre-empted by the residences of city people. Their waters are the home of gamey fish and many an hour is pleasantly spent in luring them from the depths.

The hunting and fishing on the St. Croix and Chisago Lakes, with their wild but beautiful surroundings, is at St. Paul's door, and the sportsman can revel in their preserves without let or hindrance.

Those who enjoy observing industrial processes, can visit the State Reform School and see the methods employed in turning three hundred boys, taken from unfortunate associations, into good citizens. No other institution better exemplifies the education of head and hand, one half of the day being given to the school room and one half to the workshop, where toys which amuse youngsters who are guarded with

line are made and the supplies are stored ready for requisition. The permit, which allows the intelligent tourist an inspection of these shops, throws open to his gaze the manual process of making good the wear and tear of railroads, and that, too, of the greatest lines on the continent. The inferiority of the strength of man to natural forces is realized, when wheels are forced on their axles by hydraulic presses with the ease that a glove is crumpled in the hand, or when the steam hammer, tons in weight, pounds the bar of steel as a smithy would a red hot shoe. When the absolute order of these great armories is seen, the obedience in conduct to a system of which they are but small parts, then does the power of the human brain seem greater than aught else on earth.

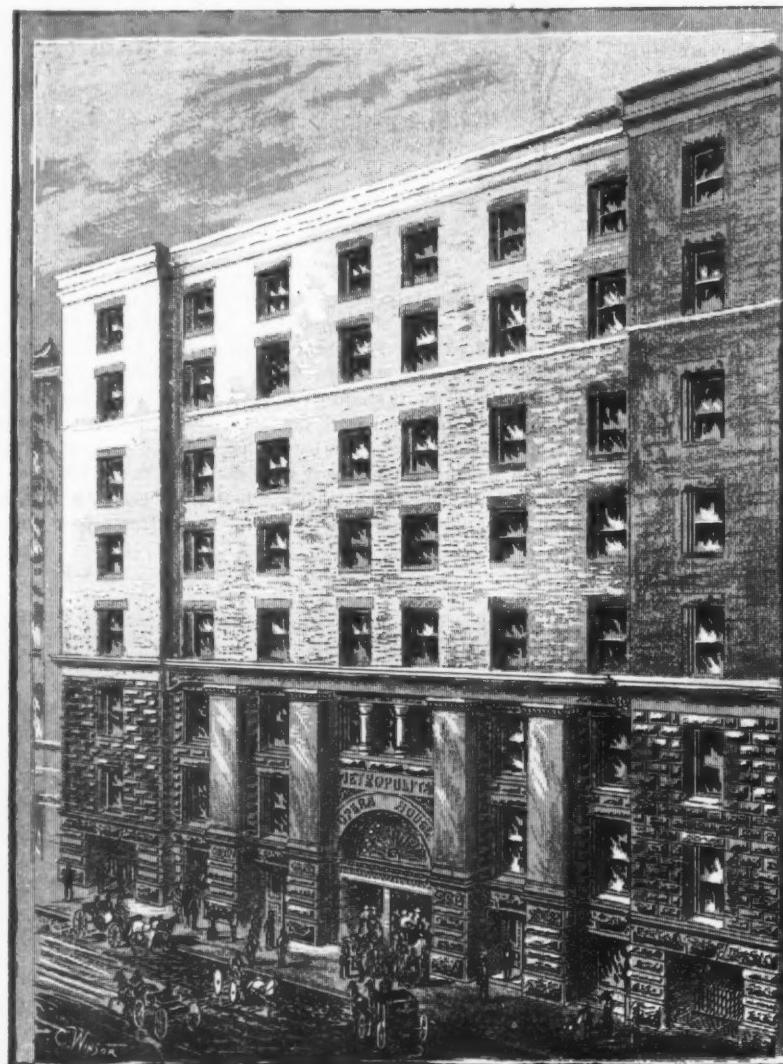
At South St. Paul are the stockyards which are rapidly becoming the market for Northwestern hogs and cattle. In connection with the stock yards is

a large packing establishment, where those, who desire to see the changes which turn the Saxon terms to French derivatives, can watch the "sticker" dripping with blood from his work and see the writhing bodies slide along the rail to be plunged into the hot water tank where they are scalded. After this fiery bath they are drawn through machines that remove the bristles. The "header" deftly decapitates the warm bodies and in rapid sequence they are opened, cleaned and at last hung in the chill room. Only a few minutes elapse from the time the shackles are attached to the hog's hind leg and it is drawn shrilly squealing or stolidly grunting to the knife that keen and sure severs the jugular whose warm stream spouts over the laborer, until the carcass of pork is ready for cutting and curing.

Near by is the distillery where the yellow corn is turned into spirits, the amount of which is always carefully watched by the revenue agents who are ever present. Uncle Sam's seals, delicate as wax but strong as the government, are on the vats where carloads of mash in fermentation boil as if over a fire, while bubbles of carbonic acid gas rise on the surface and flash out in great waves; they are on the joints of the red, white or blue pipes which carry the mash, the steam or the distilled spirits, and government locks are on the hoppers in which the meal is stored, on the glass box through which the limpid stream of raw spirits from the still is ever pouring and on the cast iron tubes packed with charcoal through which the stream is forced by hy-

draulic pressure and cleared of impurities, so that not an ounce of meal or a pint of the jealously guarded product can escape the espionage of the trusted officer. One-tenth of the entire out-put of spirits for the country is manufactured here and is under the care of the government, from the moment the grain in the freight cars is side tracked near the building until the refined spirits reach the consumer to be used as the basis for high wines.

The population of St. Paul is as interesting as is the scenery or the industries. It is thoroughly cosmopolitan in its composition. The descendants of the Puritans of New England, the Dutch of New York and the pioneers of the Western Reserve, elbow the natives of Germany, Ireland, England, France, Poland and Bohemia in their daily work. Foreign idio-



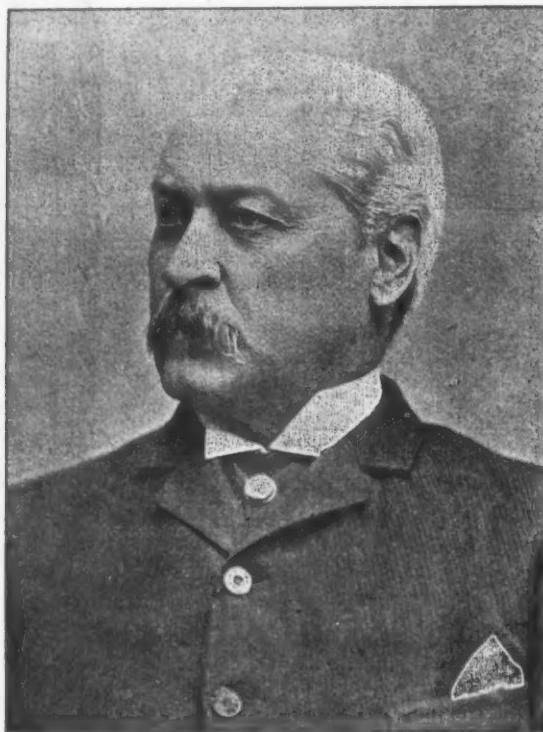
THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, ST. PAUL.

the care of loving parents, are made by these youthful artisans. Nor is recreation forgotten and the playground rings at certain hours with shouts as joyous as if the strong lunged players were free to go where they wished. In the afternoon, the boys' band practises on the lawn and in the evening they give an open air concert for the pleasure of the inmates and those who may be enjoying an evening drive along the adjacent avenue.

The great armories of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads exemplify the marvellous contrivances of man. Heavy locomotives are handled as if they were feathers. Here they are repaired and fitted up for service; here, cars are built from the common freight to the expensive sleeping coach and here the implements and instruments for the whole



ST. PAUL.—VIEW OF FOURTH STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM THE GLOBE BUILDING.



DANIEL R. NOYES, PRESIDENT ST. PAUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.



THE ST. PAUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

synergies are quickly abraded by the freedom of Western life and the effects of foreign attachments are practically found only in papers, which have their strength in the language familiar in former days. All citizens are fired with the spirit of the growing section and are a solid corps in pushing forward to win all legitimate spoils from the future. If the material objects of life have thus far absorbed their energies, allowance must be made that their inheritance consisted only of strong hands and brave hearts, and with these alone they secured the future of themselves and dependents. They have not forgotten their duties to their successors. A public school system, such as any city in the East with the culture of two centuries might be proud to own, complete, from the Kindergarten that amuses and gently develops the infant mind, to the manual training school whose educational leaven will be felt in the ennobling of labor by showing it as an art and the teachers' training school which imparts the best methods of instruction, will finish the work of Americanizing which association may not have done.

If the citizen from Ireland or Germany feels his pulses stirred by the green banner or the yellow and black of the fatherland, it is due only to memory. His heart is loyal to the blue, emblematical of his hopes, to the white, the peace and equality he has found in the land of his adoption, and to the red, glowing as his gratitude. It is the unifying influence of this great section which makes all the acquisitions of art certain in their turn, as those of business are in the present, which leads the citizen to be proud of his city, its beauty, its industry and its people.

CONDE HAMLIN.

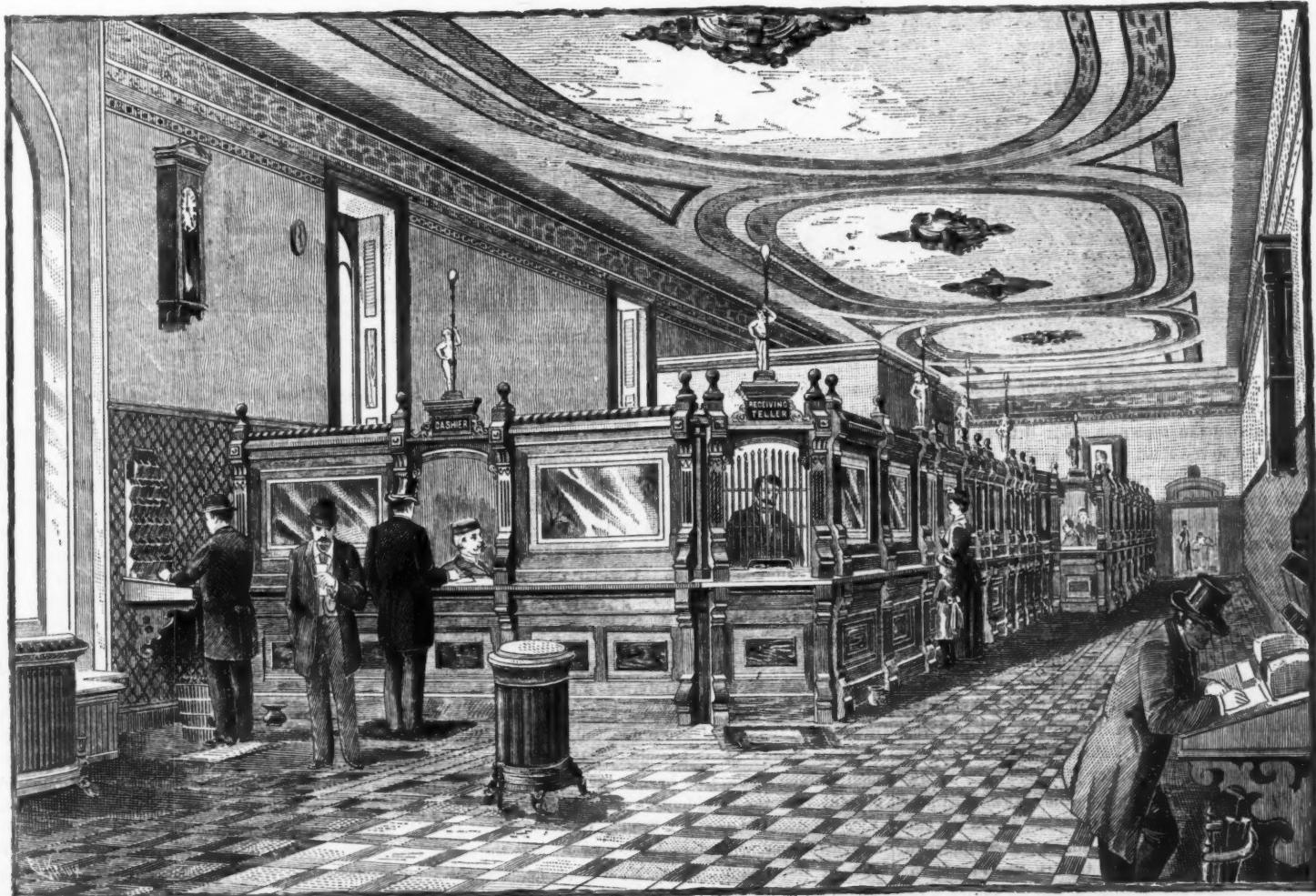
THE BUSINESS LIFE OF ST. PAUL.

When a man makes a great success in life people are curious to know how he got his start and what favorable circumstances helped him along. So it is with a city; we are interested in hearing of its early struggles with rivals and of the natural conditions which aided its growth. We ask, Why did a city grow up at this particular place instead of at some other point which was once just as promising and just as ambitious? Some cities stand upon sites which nature seems to have marked out for the activities of large urban populations—for examples, take New York, where the Hudson and East Rivers flow into a superb land-locked bay; or Pittsburg, where the two rivers join to form the Ohio; or Louisville, at the Falls of the Ohio; or Buffalo, at the foot of Lake Erie; or Chicago, which grew up on the little creek nearest to the head of Lake Michigan where a schooner could find a harbor in the early days of lake navigation. This is not true of St. Paul. It is commonly supposed to be at the head of navigation on the Mississippi; but the fact is steamboats can go some eight miles further up the stream to the mouth of the Minnesota River, and there, where stands the little hamlet of Mendota, it was once supposed that the great city of the Northwest would arise. Another theory much entertained in the time of the early settlement of the Upper Mississippi Valley was that the proper place for the city was where the St. Croix joins the Mississippi. Red Wing and Lake City, on Lake Pepin, were also thought to have superior advantages over St. Paul; and so was Hastings—but they are all quiet villages now.

Townsitie booming was just as active back in the fifties along the banks of the Upper Mississippi as it is now on the shores of Puget Sound. The determining influence which pushed St. Paul ahead of the many thriving villages along the river was the fact that while the steamboats, which at that day carried all the people and all the goods that came to the new State of Minnesota from the East, could indeed go a little further up stream to Mendota, the water was a little shallower above the St. Paul landing at lower stages than the captains liked. Some boats ran far up as the Minnesota but most of the regular packets from the lower river came no further than St. Paul. So it was St. Paul that became the distributing point



INTERIOR VIEW NATIONAL GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, OF ST. PAUL.



INTERIOR VIEW SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. PAUL.

for passengers and freight destined for regions further north and west, and not Mendota or either of the smart towns further down the Mississippi. Had it not been for the shallow places in the stream little further up, Mendota would have been the city and if good navigable water had reached as far as the Falls of St. Anthony the present Twin Cities would have been one and that one would have been Minneapolis, unless, indeed, the older name of St. Anthony had been preserved. The first railroad was built from St. Paul to St. Anthony in 1862. In the era of rapid railway development which soon followed St. Paul became the nucleus of the new system of transportation in the Northwest and its commercial supremacy was assured.

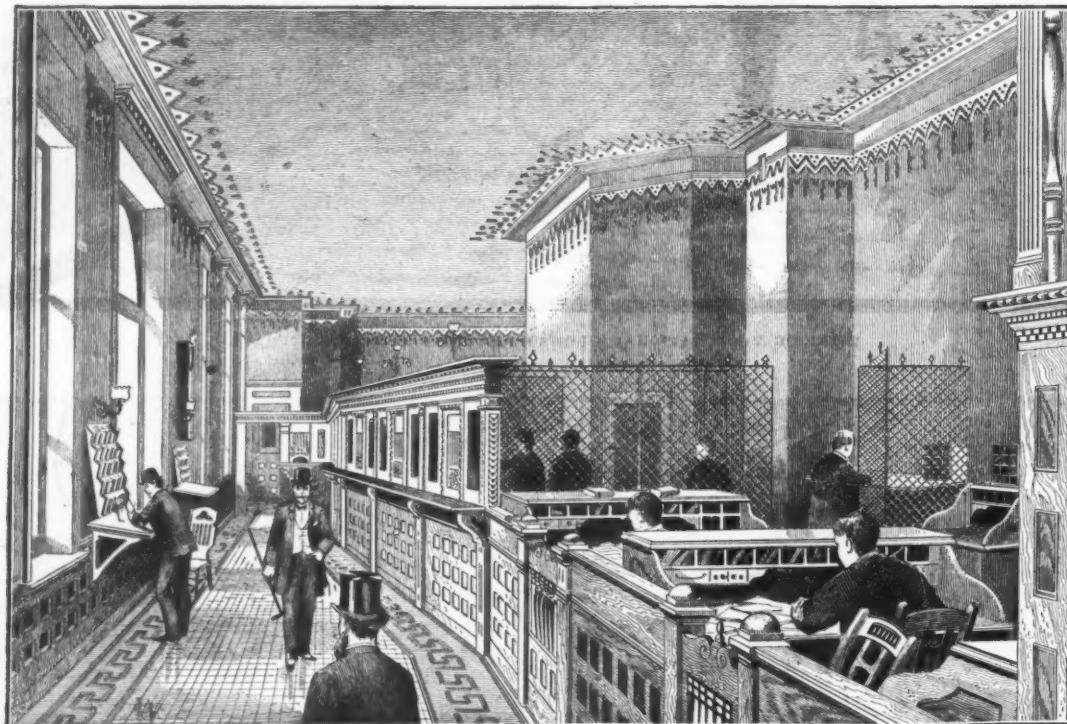
The beginnings of the enormous wholesale trade, which aggregated \$110,000,000 last year, were made almost as soon as the first log store was built at the steamboat landing, for goods were then sold in quantities to Indian traders who came in Winter in sleds drawn by dogs and in Summer in canoes or Red River carts to exchange furs for merchandise; and in later years, when the trading post had grown to a village and stores were multiplied there was always a whole-

tariff, but when the Dominion Provinces join the American Union it will march on to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, on the frozen shores of the Arctic Ocean. Most of the jobbing houses are wealthy and long-established. Their tall buildings line the streets in the heart of the city—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Robert, Jackson, Sibley, Wacouta and Broadway. Their army of commercial travelers visit every town and village in the entire Northwest. Efforts have been made to divert the jobbing trade from this city to other points, but they have met with a very limited measure of success. There are fifty-one firms in the city which import directly from Europe through the St. Paul custom house. The Jobbers' Union is an organization which looks after the common interests of the trade, gets up excursions into the tributary country, entertains delegations of country merchants and contributes generously to the relief of places stricken by floods or fire or storm or drought. Its President is Cyrus H. Kellogg, its Vice-Presidents, A. Pugh and Phillip Reilly, its Secretary A. S. Tallmadge and its Treasurer Joseph McKibbin.

The general business interests of the city and all matters pertaining to its health, progress and good

exception of the large hall where the Board meets and the adjacent quarters of the Secretary. The annual report, prepared by the Secretary, is a handsome pamphlet of 100 pages crowded with information concerning St. Paul.

Much attention has been bestowed in recent years upon the development of manufacturing industries in St. Paul, by the Chamber of Commerce, by many leading citizens acting individually, and by associations formed for the creation of suburban towns based upon an artisan population. The result has been noteworthy. There are now in the city and its near suburbs no fewer than 928 manufacturing concerns, employing 25,341 persons and producing in 1889 a grand total of \$48,598,894 value of products. The growth of the last decade in this direction may be measured from the statement that in 1870 the total value of the manufactured products of the city was only \$1,611,378. The handsome suburban manufacturing towns of North St. Paul, St. Paul Park and South St. Paul are wholly the outgrowth of manufacturing industry. They have twenty-five factories, employ 3,040 people and produced \$6,720,880 during the year 1889. Other suburbs, such as Gladstone,



INTERIOR VIEW COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. PAUL.

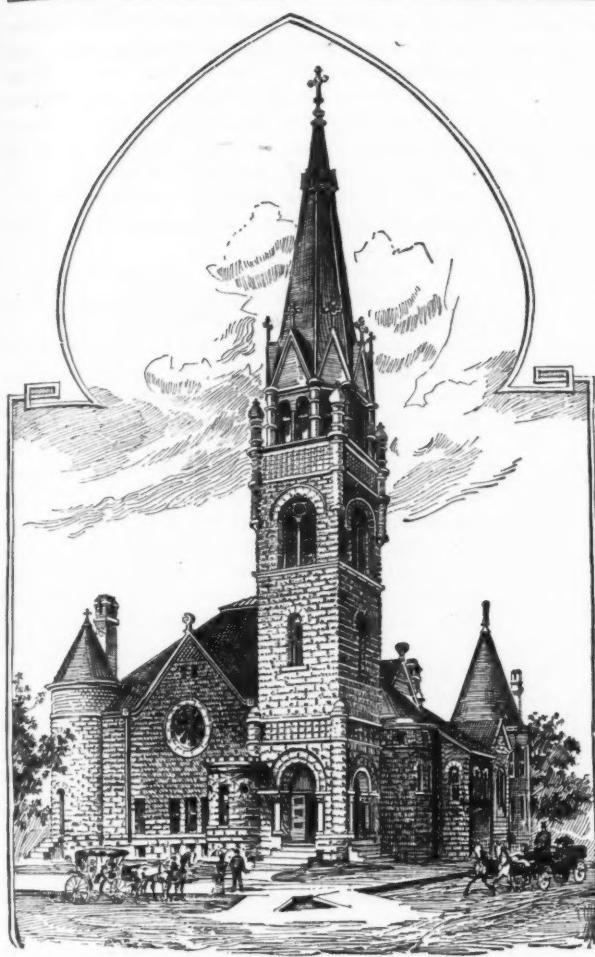
side to the business of many of them, for the small merchants in the newer settlements found it more convenient to replenish their little stocks here than to send to the East. In the annals of the town the year 1860 is usually given as the date of the beginning of wholesale trade, but there was in fact no dividing line in time when the retail stores began to do something in a jobbing way. In fact St. Paul got its stamp of character as a trade center almost from its birth. In the Middle Ages in Europe there was a German proverb to the effect that "Nuremberg's hand goes through every land," referring to the far-extended trade of that city. So in our later day St. Paul's hand goes through all the lands of the Northwest, and its reach from the first has been co-extensive with Northwestern settlement, until it followed the railroad across the Rocky Mountains and now rests upon the shores of the Pacific.

St. Paul's trade, beginning on the east in Northern Wisconsin reaches through Minnesota, across the two Dakotas, across Montana and Idaho and competes in Washington and Oregon with that of San Francisco. It goes northward into Manitoba, but in rather a restricted way, owing to the obstacles of the Canadian

government are watched over by a remarkably able and vital organization called the Chamber of Commerce. This body is composed of 150 perpetual members, who have paid \$100 each for their membership and who own stock in the building of the Chamber, and about 300 annual members, who pay \$10 per year dues. A Board of Directors, consisting of sixty members, is elected annually, and meets every Monday morning. Regular attendance is secured by a fine of one dollar for absence. The meetings are conducted with the customary formalities observed by deliberative bodies. There are standing and special committees which originate business as well as report on matters referred to them. The body is so thoroughly representative of the various business interests of the city and so influential in the character of its members that its recommendations to the Common Council of the City have great weight. For the current year the President is Daniel R. Noyes, the Vice-President Lane K. Stone, the Secretary, (a salaried officer, who gives his whole time to the service of the Chamber,) A. S. Tallmadge, and the Treasurer Peter Berkey. The Chamber owns a substantial six story building, rented for offices, with the

St. Anthony Park and Minnesota Transfer, are also largely engaged in manufacturing. A few of the leading lines of industry only can be mentioned here, such as agricultural implements, carriages, wagons, boots and shoes, brick, creamery butter, cigars, clothing, caskets, furniture, furs, stoves, harness, marbles, type, trunk, organ, wire, and woolen goods. There is ample opportunities for more factories in lines not now at all represented and the market for manufactured goods is as wide as the entire Northwest.

The St. Paul Industrial Union is an association of citizens formed for the purpose of encouraging manufactures. Its President is C. E. Marvin, Vice President, C. N. Bell, Secretary, A. R. Bushnell and Treasurer, Albert Scheffer. Out of the agitation begun by the Union grew a few months ago, the Manufacturers' Loan and Investment Company, a corporation with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 formed to encourage new enterprises in St. Paul and aid in the extension of old ones, by loans and other forms of assistance. Its President is A. H. Wilder, Vice President, Lane K. Stone, Secretary, Wm. F. Phelps, Treasurer, Albert Scheffer. The Secretary is a salaried officer, who gives his whole time to the work of the company



CENTRAL PARK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ST. PAUL.



CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ST. PAUL.

Prof. Phelps, who holds this position, has had large experience in similar lines of work, as Secretary of the Board of Trade of Winona, later as Secretary of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce and more recently as Secretary of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce.

The St. Paul banks are very solid and conservative and all do a profitable business. The stock of the larger and older banks is so valuable that it can rarely be bought unless a sale becomes necessary in closing the affairs of an estate. The following is a list of the banks with their respective capital and deposits:

Banks	Capital	Average Stock.	Deposits.
First National.....	\$1,000,000	\$3,85,700	
Second National.....	200,000	1,555,000	
Savings Bank of St. Paul.....	100,000	900,000	
MERCHANTS NATIONAL.....	1,000,000	3,085,700	
Capital.....	100,000	300,000	
Peoples.....	200,000	277,000	
Bank of Minnesota.....	600,000	2,298,000	
St. Paul National.....	500,000	600,000	
National German-American.....	2,000,000	2,944,200	
St. Paul Trust Co.....	250,000		
Germania.....	400,000	1,025,000	
Seven Corners.....	100,000	90,000	
West Side.....	100,000	105,000	
Commercial National.....	500,000	850,000	
Scandinavian-American.....	100,000	250,000	
Union Stock Yards.....	50,000	80,000	
North St. Paul.....	25,000	20,000	

The transactions of the St. Paul clearing house increased from \$39,267,000 in 1880 to \$209,409,000 in 1889—a fair index of the city's growth in that time.

St. Paul is the most important railway center on the continent west of Chicago. The number of trains running in and out of the city averages 300 daily. They carry every day more than 20,000 passengers. Twenty-eight lines of road radiate from the city—fourteen eastward, including those to the towns on Lake Superior, seven south and southwest and seven north and northwest. These lines are controlled by corporations five of which have their general offices in St. Paul and two in Minneapolis, while the eighth, and ninth, with headquarters in Milwaukee, are repre-

sented in St. Paul by responsible officials in their freight, passenger and legal departments. You can go without change of cars from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast cities, to Winnipeg, to Kansas City, to St. Louis, to Boston to Montreal, and to Chicago by lines so numerous and of such special attractions each that even the veteran traveller is embarrassed in making his choice.

We do not say much of our river navigation now-a-days, since the railways skirt both shores of the Father of Waters, yet you may see almost any day a fine steamboat lying at the Jackson Street wharf, with all colors flying, ready to start on the long, placid and picturesque voyage down to St. Louis—a voyage nowhere equalled on American Rivers for landscape beauty save on the Hudson, and always memorable to those who once make it for its charming and restful variety of pictures of lofty bluffs, of wooded hills, of lush meadows and fields of grain, of pretty villages and of big, busy towns.

The most marked characteristic of the business spirit of St. Paul is its breadth and liberality. Our merchants, our bankers, our manufacturers and our railroad men extend their activities over half the territory of the United States and this wide reach of their efforts and successes naturally develops a much broader type of business man than is found in cities with a small area of tributary country. Our men of affairs are as well-informed about regions and places one or two thousand miles away as about those a hundred miles from home. They can talk about the mining products and the cattle ranges of Montana, the fruit valleys of Oregon, the vast timber resources of Washington, the wheat fields of Dakota, the shipping on Lake Superior, the iron mines of Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, pineries and dairy regions, water-powers, new railroads and new towns. They are men of culture and enterprise, who love their city and believe in its great future.

E. V. S.



SUMMIT AVENUE TERRACE, ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first Board of Education of the City of St. Paul was organized in 1856. The first school building was erected in the following year. In 1858 there were in the city three public school buildings containing 606 pupils taught by 13 teachers. Since that time the

The officers of the Board for the current year are C. L. Haas, President; G. F. Kuhles, Vice President; E. W. White, Secretary, and C. B. Gilbert, Superintendent of Schools.

The system as at present organized consists of one Central High School and five branch high schools, which cover a portion of the course and graduate to

and adaptation to the needs of school work, these being the ends sought in their construction, rather than architectural elegance. Among the best buildings may be mentioned the High School, the Manual Training School, the Hawthorne, in the 1st ward; the Humboldt, in the 6th ward; the R. A. Smith, in the 9th ward, and the Longfellow, in the 11th. Both natural and artificial means of ventilation are employed, the latter being used in the very large buildings.

The schools are classified into special schools, grammar, intermediate and primary schools. These are under the immediate supervision and direction of a superintendent of schools, appointed by the Board of Education. He is assisted in his work by the principals of the several schools and by special superintendents of the departments of drawing, music, penmanship, German, primary instruction and domestic economy. These special superintendents are not supposed to teach classes of pupils to any considerable extent, but rather to instruct the teachers in the particular work of these departments and to supervise their teaching in the several schools. The actual instruction is given by the regular class room teachers in all subjects except German. In this department a special corps of 27 teachers is employed who give all the instruction in this language.

There are also night schools during the Winter season for the benefit of the many who cannot attend during the day, instruction being given in the common English and commercial branches. During the past season 1,813 of all ages availed themselves of these schools.

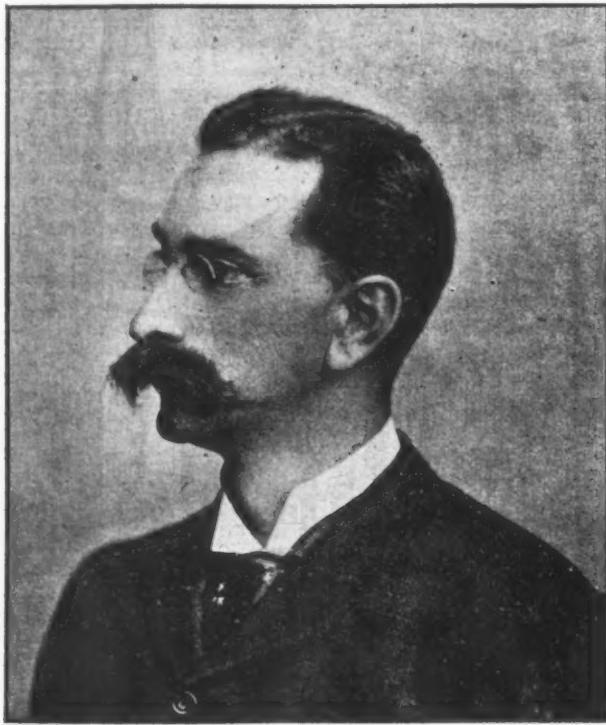
Throughout the lower grades the instruction is uniform, practically no selection of branches or courses of study being allowed. After the seventh year the first divergence occurs. Those boys desiring to take the course in the Manual Training School, leave the Grammar School at this point. The remainder of the pupils continue a year longer in the grammar schools and then enter the high schools.

The Manual Training School of St. Paul deserves special mention. It is one of the first free public manual training or industrial schools to be equipped in the United States, and its new building is the most complete in all its appointments of any public school of this kind in the country.

The course of study covers a period of three years and embraces both intellectual and manual training, so combined that no one can say where one ceases and the other begins. It is not a trade school, but a school for training boys under the ruling thought that all the powers of mind and body have use and that the training of all is essential to symmetrical development. The manual portion of the work, so far as a division can be made, embraces drawing, carpentry, wood turning and carving, pattern making, and work in metals, including planing, polishing, molding, forging and finishing. The completed products from both the wood working and the iron working laboratories would do credit to any manufacturing establishment working along the same lines.

The Central High School is an institution thoroughly equipped for its work and managed on a broad and liberal plan. Here as in the Manual Training School it is the aim that students shall learn by doing. The laboratory or workshop method prevails in all departments, not merely in those such as the sciences, to which it is ordinarily limited. The text book, the library, the English language and literature, the ten commandments, the golden rule, are all instruments employed in the cultivation of intellectual and moral power.

For work in the sciences the school is provided with ample facilities, found mainly in three laboratories, one for physics, one for chemistry and one for the biological branches. The school also possesses a seven inch refracting telescope, equatorially mounted, made by Alvan Clark & Sons, of Boston. The students conduct a monthly journal of some literary excellence and manage certain other excellent institutions whose office is to develop their powers. This school during the past year has been under the excel-



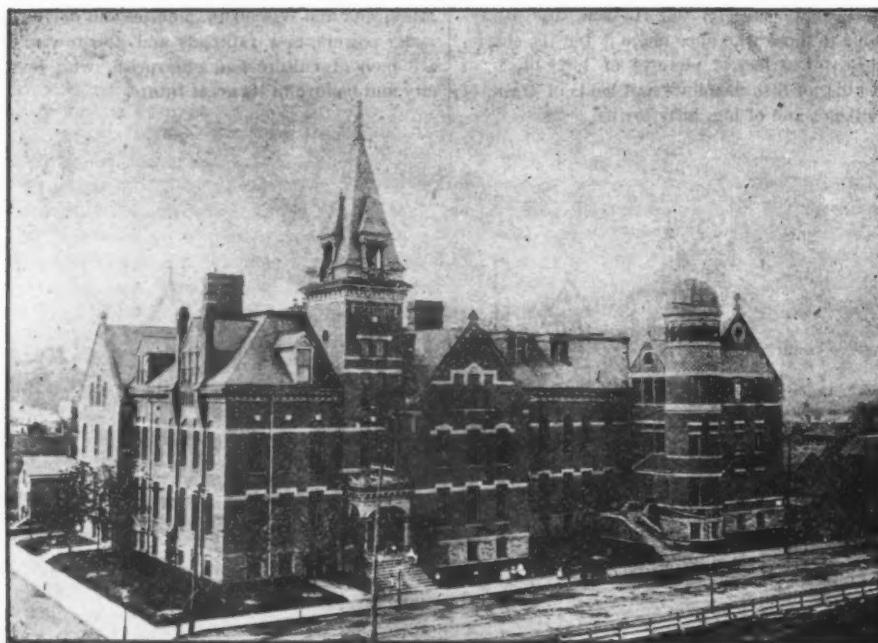
PROF. C. B. GILBERT, SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. PAUL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

growth has been very rapid, as indicated by the following table, showing increase by decades:

	Number Buildings.	Number Pupils.	Number Teachers.
1858	3	606	13
1870	5	2,629	59
1880	11	4,338	100
1889 and 1890 to June 15... These schools are under the control of a Board of Education, consisting of eleven men, one from each ward of the city, appointed by the Mayor for the term of two years.	41	16,436	465

the central school, one Teachers' Training School, one Manual Training School, and thirty-nine district schools, of which nineteen include grammar schools and twenty primary and intermediate only. In addition to this there are eleven night schools.

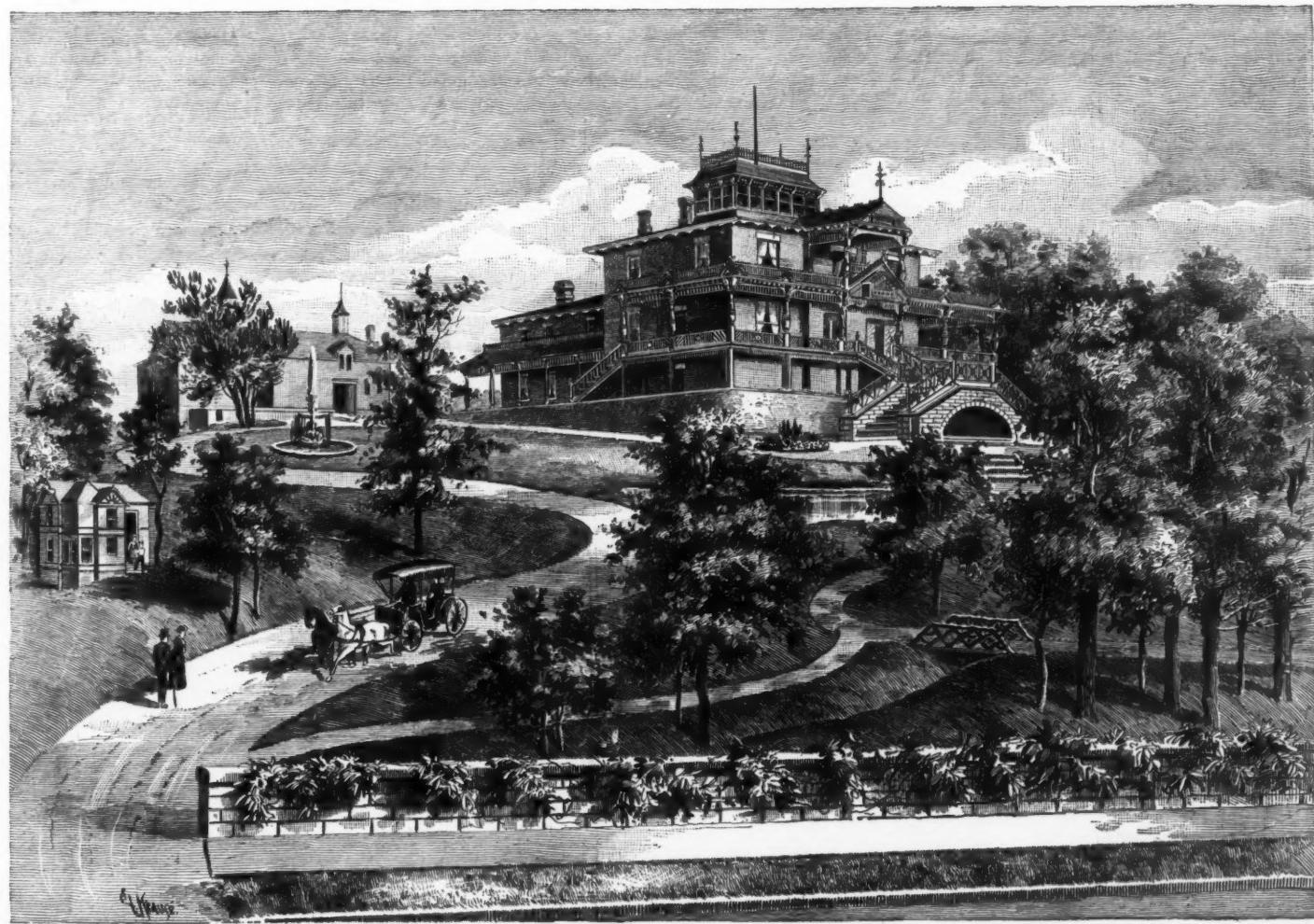
These schools are housed in buildings, for the most part, modern, attractive in appearance, furnished with the most approved system of heating and ventilation, and equipped with all the educational aids and appliances necessary to a first class modern public school. Many of these buildings are models of convenience



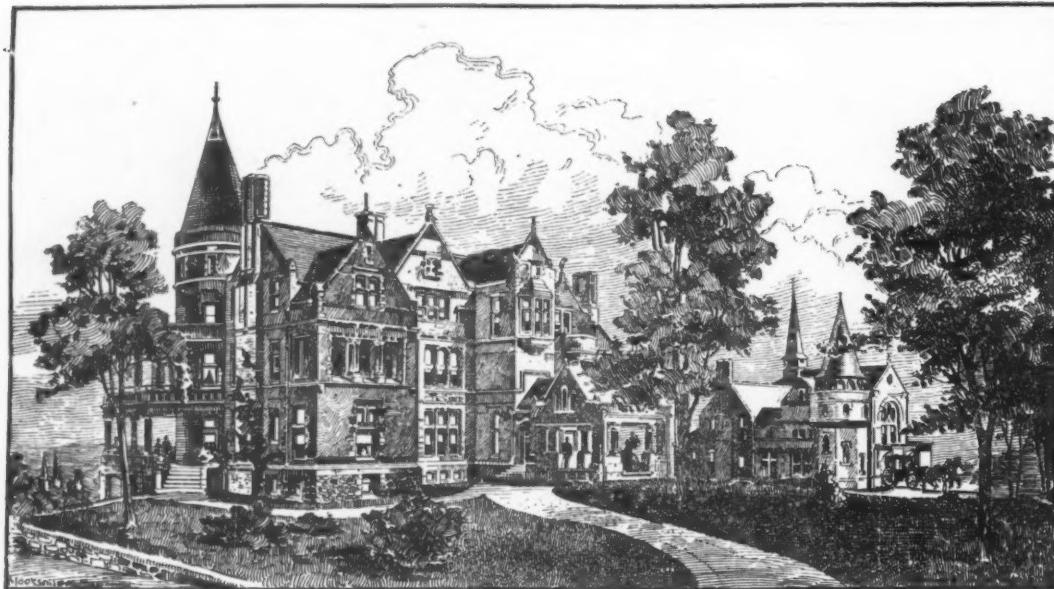
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, ST. PAUL.



SUMMER RESIDENCE OF PAUL H. GOTZIAN, FOREST LAKE, MINN.



ST. PAUL.—RESIDENCE OF HON. ALBERT SCHEFFER, DAYTON'S BLUFF.



ST. PAUL.—A. H. WILDER'S RESIDENCE, SUMMIT AVENUE.

lent management of Mr. G. U. Carman, who succeeded the present superintendent of schools in the office.

In addition to the Central School there are five branch high schools. In each of these the work of the first year of the High School is done, those who have successfully completed it being advanced to the second year of the Central School.

The Teachers' Training School was established in 1883. Its object is to prepare young people to be teachers in the schools of St. Paul. Graduates of the High School are admitted without examination, while others must pass a satisfactory test as to education and general qualification. The course of study occupies one year and embraces in addition to psychology and pedagogy, a review of the elementary branches with especial reference to teaching them, and practice in teaching under competent supervision. Hence vacancies in our corps of teachers are very largely filled by young ladies trained to the work according to the systems in vogue in the city. Through the agency of this school also new and improved methods of instruction can be continually fused into the schools.

The schools of St. Paul enrolled during the year 1889-90 16,436 pupils. The average monthly salary of teachers in all grades is \$62. Schools cost money, but money nowhere brings a better return.

C. B. GILBERT.

TO THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Many of the teachers who come to the National Convention of the Educational Association, held in St. Paul this month will make an excursion to the Yellowstone Park. At least ten days should be allowed for the trip to see the chief wonders of this region of marvels, but tourists pressed for time can manage to cut off some parts of the general Park itinerary and still see the Mammoth Hot Springs, the chief geysers and the Grand Canyon. Our advice is to give as much time to the Park as you can. There is nothing to compare with on the entire globe and if you hurry through you will always regret that you did not take a little

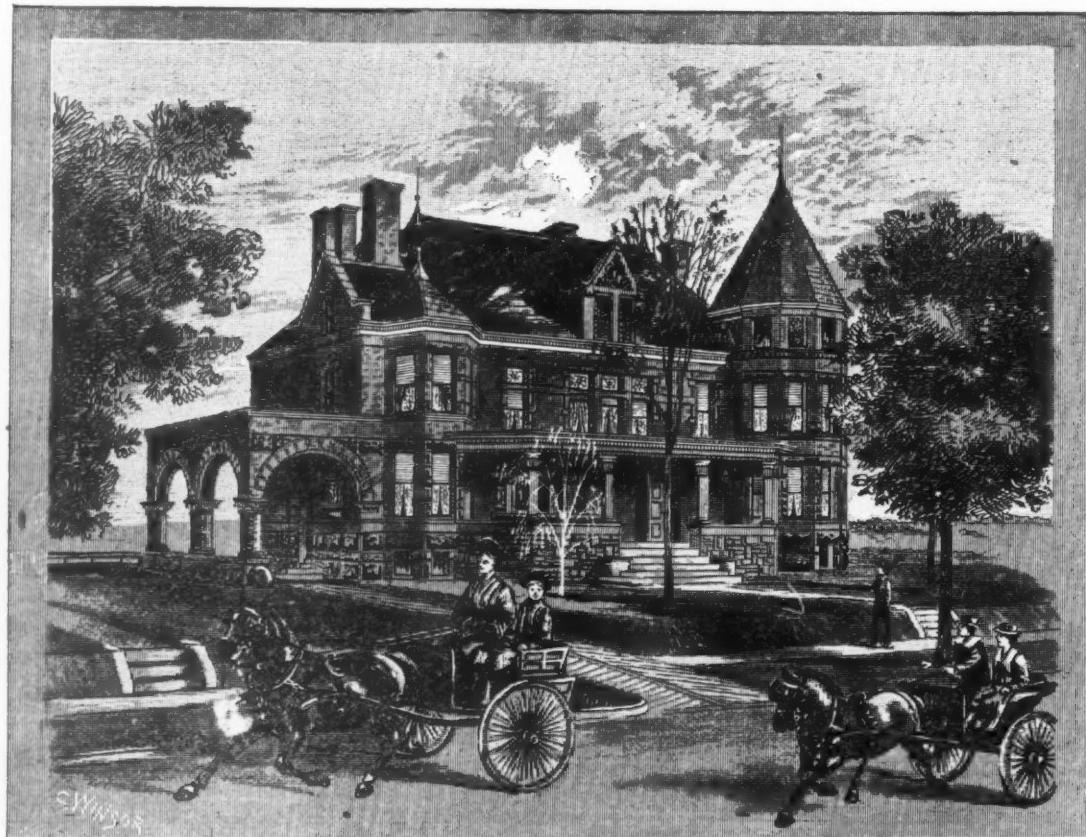
more of your Summer vacation for the journey in "Wonderland." All the arrangements for the Park travel have been so systematized by the Park authorities and the Northern Pacific Railroad that you can know to a dollar before starting just what the trip will cost you. For the distance travelled, and the extraordinary interest of the sights and scenes, it is the cheapest as well as the most memorable excursion in the world.

OATMEAL SNARES.

We have nothing to say at present concerning the numerous vaunted benefits of oatmeal as a food commodity, and, indeed, there can be no doubt that good oatmeal, properly prepared, is of benefit to the human system. But the question arises whether it is not a

fact that in our present age of hurry and the desire to do things quickly, many people injure their digestive organs by eating oatmeal not sufficiently cooked, and, therefore, in a condition in which the digestive fluids cannot act upon it, leaving it undigested simply to act as any foreign body would act in the system, as a violent mechanical irritant. We are forced to this conclusion by the now too prevalent advertisements of oatmeal prepared by different manufacturers, and claimed to be so prepared as to enable it to be cooked in from three to five minutes. This is simply an impossibility. These kinds of so-called oatmeals are simply decorticated oats, which before grinding are steamed. This steaming destroys any low organisms that may be in the oats. A little bicarbonate of soda and lime is added to help dissolve the albuminoids, and in some instances diastase, to increase the converting power of the starch to sugar, but there is nothing in this process that can, in our opinion, so alter the chemical nature of oats or oatmeal as to make it possible to cook it ready for easy digestion in three or five minutes. Against this snare and delusion we would warn the reader. While thoroughly cooked oatmeal, cooked in the good old-fashioned way, is no doubt a nutritious dish, these deceitful and misleading prepared oatmeals are a constant source of great danger, and, to be on the safe side, avoid them.—*American Analyst*.

Electricity is coming like a messenger of good to the tired pump of wells and cisterns in villages and country houses. A small electric plant has been manufactured that will pump 100 gallons of water an hour, with absolutely no attention. A comparatively weak current will set the pump at work. A float in the tank cuts off the current when the tank is full, and, sinking to the bottom when the tank is empty, starts the motor and the pump by connecting the circuit. It is thus automatic.



RESIDENCE OF E. C. LONG, SUMMIT AVENUE, ST. PAUL.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The coast-line of Alaska exceeds that of the United States, and its territory is equal in extent to the portion of the United States east of the Mississippi River.

**

The Hoquiam *Washingtonian* warbles thusly: Come, strangers, to this peaceful shore; come tickle the soil with a dollar—a hoe and a spade and the granger's own trade, then listen—hear old nature "holler."

**

One of Utah's inexplicable marvels is a mountain thickly covered with oyster shells. It is thirty-five miles northeast of Salt Lake City, and is over 4,000 feet higher than the city, which is 4,300 feet above sea level.

**

According to a California paper the Chinese at San Joe, Cal., lease property from white men for twelve months in the year and charge their tenants for thirteen months, there being that many months in the Chinese year.

**

The gold beaters of Berlin, at the Paris exposition, showed gold leaves so thin that it would require 282,000 to produce the thickness of a single inch, yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes as to be impenetrable by the strongest electric light. If these leaves were bound in book form it would take 15,000 to fill the space of ten common bookleaves.

**

CRIMINAL HYPNOTISM—As regards experimental hypnotism as practiced by the laity, it is time its dangers were fully understood and a complete halt therein called, enforced, if need be, by stringent statutory enactment. To danger health, or to rob one of his or her mental status, is certainly as criminal as the picking of a pocket or an assault upon the person.—*Medical Age*.

**

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS.—They have an effectiue way of dealing with habitual drunkards in Norway and Sweden. They put them in jail and feed them entirely on bread and wine. The bread is steeped in wine for an hour before it is served. The first day a man will take it, but before many more he will hate the sight of it. After an incarceration of this sort many become total abstainers.

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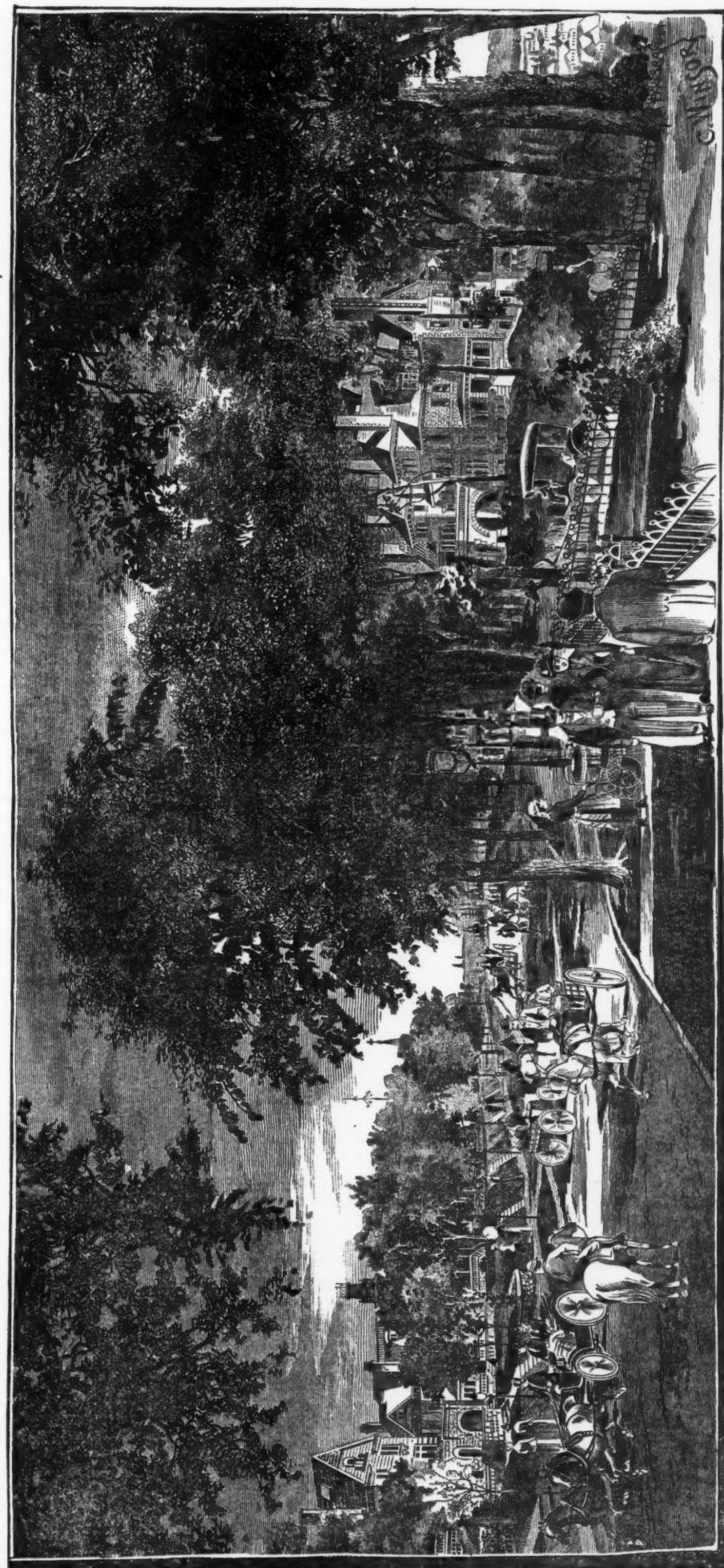
ANTIPYRIN DANGEROUS—No less than seventeen deaths from overdoses of antipyrin having occurred in a fortnight in Vienna during the prevalence of la grippe, when the sales of the drug were enormous, and until recently it could be bought freely by the laity. Since then, and partly in consequence of these fatalities, the sale of antipyrin has been forbidden except upon the prescription of a physician.

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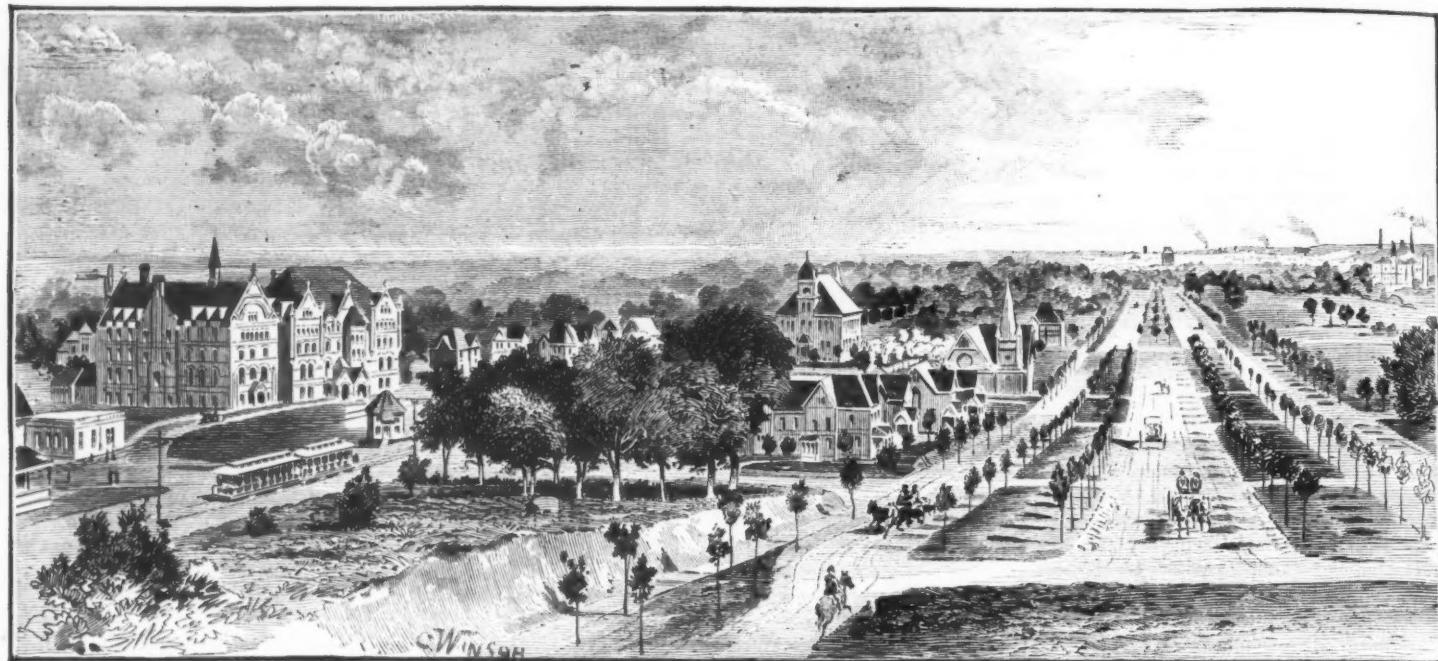
According to a doctor, expert in treatment of lunatics, "the physical means of recuperating the worn and wasted system of the insane are heat, milk and rest and the greatest of these is rest." Trial of the same simple system is commended to persons physically below par.; and the course of a successful Spanish merchant is quoted in suggestive confirmation. He "used to laugh at overworked people who went to the mountains or to watering places; when he had a little leisure he stayed in bed about three days."

**

French engineers are planning for an attack upon that hitherto virgin peak of the Alps, the Jungfrau. They propose to continue the present line of railroad from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen as far as Stockelberg, at the foot of the Jungfrau, and thence to mount up by a succession of slanting cable roads, forming a zigzag, to a height of some twelve thousand feet, landing nearly at the summit of the mountain, where there will be a hotel for the excursionists who are expected to make the trip by thousands daily. There will have to be five steps to the great stair-case, and a separate railroad for each step, making five changes of cars necessary to reach the summit.



ST. PAUL.—VIEW ON SUMMIT AVENUE. J. J. HILL'S NEW RESIDENCE IN THE FOREGROUND.



THE NEW ELECTRIC LINE—MACALESTER COLLEGE AND SUMMIT AVENUE BOULEVARD.

ST. PAUL'S NEW SUBURBAN ELECTRIC LINES.

For the electric line now in operation to Macalester College, St. Thomas College and Groveland Park, the beautiful new suburb on the banks of the Mississippi River, near the end of the Summit Avenue Boulevard, the city is indebted to the public-spirit and energy of two of her most prominent citizens, Archbishop Ireland and Thomas Cochran. The Catholic Archbishop is a man of many-sided genius, a great organizer and leader in the affairs of his church, a powerful preacher, a brilliant orator on civic occasions and an excellent man of business. He is very much liked and respected by people of all creeds. Thomas Cochran is a pillar of Protestantism, an ardent Presbyterian, a leader in the Young Men's Christian Association movement and a conspicuous figure in the national assemblies of his denomination. He is at the same time a forcible orator on public occasions, an earnest worker for moral and political reforms and a sagacious and successful man of affairs, standing at the head of one of the great financial firms of our city, which gather the surplus money of the East and distribute it in fruitful enterprises and safe investments for the building up of the Northwest.

The co-operation of these two eminent citizens in a movement for the development of a large extent of suburban territory grew out of the popular agitation of a year ago last winter for the building of rapid transit lines. Both had considerable landed interests in Reserve Township, that handsome stretch of rolling, park-like country, half enclosed by the Mississippi River, which lies just west of the best residence part of the city proper and is included in its municipal limits. Reserve Township, with its groves of oaks and elms, its hills commanding extensive views over both the cities which form the dual metropolis of the Northwest, its winding roads, its bold wooded bluffs along the river, deeply creased with picturesque ravines where little streams leap over the brown rocks and hide in thickets of ferns and flowering shrubs is, indeed, one vast natural park. It lies at the doors of both St. Paul and Minneapolis, but owing to the want of transportation facilities by which it could be reached, it has until recently, been as rural and apparently as remote as if it had been a hundred miles away. No large city has as beautiful a tract of country as this close at hand for suburban homes—

not even the Walnut Hills of Cincinnati on the banks of the Wissahickon, in Philadelphia, equal it for natural beauty.

It will be remembered that the rapid transit agitation of the winter of 1889, growing out of the conviction that the old street car company was not awake to the modern improvements in transit and to the needs of the city, resulted in the granting by the St. Paul City Council of a number of new charters, and that afterwards, after an agreement between a Chamber of Commerce committee and Thomas Lowry ratified by the Council in which he promised the city all that public opinion demanded in the way of increased and more rapid urban and suburban transportation, all the new schemes were dropped except that of Archbishop Ireland and Mr. Cochran. These gentlemen came to a friendly understanding with the street car potentate. They held a charter for an experimental electric line from the street railway terminus at Victoria Street and Grand Avenue out the avenue to the bank of the Mississippi, a distance of three miles, and also for a line from the junction of Randolph Street and West Seventh out Randolph to the river, these two lines exactly paralleling each other at a distance of one mile apart. It was agreed that their Reserve Loan, Investment and Improvement Company should build these lines and that the street railway company would meet them with electric lines of its own and would equip and operate these important suburban roads as extensions of its system. Both Mr. Lowry and Mr. Cochran had given close attention to the experiments with the Prossor motor which promised at one time to successfully use steam power in city transit; but this new invention developed insuperable faults and the complete success of electric power on street lines in other cities and the demonstration of its economy as well as its practicability, caused them to turn to the new power as the best.

The Reserve Company went ahead and built its Grand Avenue line and by the time it was ready to operate Mr. Lowry had converted his road up Oakland Avenue and out Grand Avenue to Victoria Street into an electric line, so that the two lines, run as one continuous electric transit from the corner of Broadway and Fifth, in the business heart of the city, for a distance of six miles. The suburban line is very solidly constructed and runs straight as a ruled line on a sheet of paper, out the center of

Grand Avenue to its terminus in the pleasant woods of Groveland Park.

The St. Paul public adopted this Groveland line from the day it was opened as the favorite excursion route of the city, and no wonder, for it leads out into green fields and through a charming variety of semi-rural scenery to a superb point of view on the high bank of the Mississippi where the virgin forests have scarcely been disturbed, and whence the prospect is all of woods and waters save where the stately arches of the new Marshall Avenue bridge rise above the stream. On holidays and Sundays, and in the long Summer evenings, the cars are crowded with lovers of nature, eager to escape for a little while from the brick walls and the paved streets, to breathe the pure air of the country and to wander under green boughs along woodland paths. It is a very orderly crowd, for there are no amusements—no games and no saloons—at the end of the route to attract the rough elements of the city's population.

Starting at Smith Park, the little square of green, with its central fountain and soldier in bronze, in the midst of the traffic of the wholesale district, the electric road follows Fifth Street and turns a sharp corner into Wabasha where the towers of the new court house throw down a flood of melody from their chimes every quarter-hour. Another turn is made at the old Market House, where the florists fill the broad, sheltered side-walk with their roses and fuchsias; and still another at the Seven Corners, a bustling focus of street movement. Here the Hill cable line is crossed and the run out West Seventh Street is begun. In this journey through busy streets, crowded with vehicles of all kinds, one of the great advantages of the electric system is noticeable. A cable car must go as fast as the cable, or must let go its grip and stop, but an electric car can go slower or faster at the will of the man at the lever. The more current the more speed; the less current the less speed, this explains the whole matter. In crowded streets, and especially in streets where horse cars run upon the same tracks as the electric cars, the speed of the latter is constantly modified to suit circumstances; but when the car is out in the suburbs it makes ten or fifteen miles an hour without any difficulty. It is interesting to note the power of the electric motor, after the train has left Seventh Street and turned up the Oakland Avenue hill. This is a pretty stiff grade for a street car, and when horses were used upon it,

the car barely crawled up its slope. Now the electric motor propels its own heavily loaded car and draws after it the still more heavily loaded trail car, moving as rapidly and smoothly as though on level ground.

There are fine views all the way up the slope of Oakland Avenue hill, to be enjoyed from the cars—on one side the tall houses high up on the crest where Summit Avenue runs, look very stately and castle like; on the other stretches out the lower level of the city to the river and to the green line of the trans-Mississippi bluffs. Once up the hill the train turns into Grand Avenue, here a pleasant shady street with more vacant lots than dwellings and a general air of village quiet. The dwellings are rarer and newer as you advance. A little stretch of open prairie is crossed, then a bridge over the Short Line tracks which run to Minneapolis and just beyond the broad avenue cuts through a noble grove of oaks. Macalester

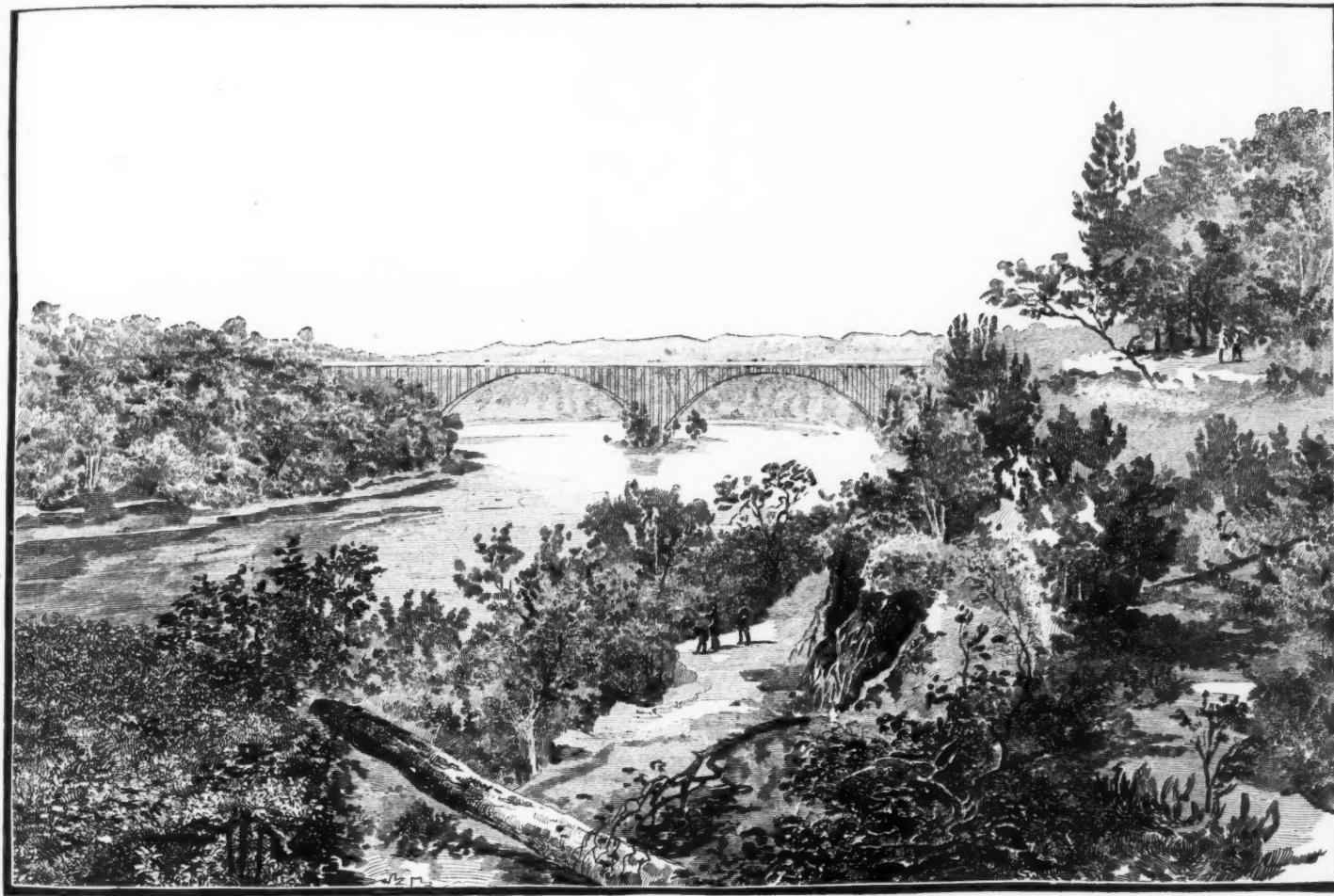
realize the ideas of the landscape gardener, this will be the finest residence street in the world. It has often been said by tourists that Euclid Avenue in Cleveland, surpasses any street of dwellings in Europe; well, our Summit Avenue will one day far surpass the famous thoroughfare that is the pride of the Ohio city on Lake Erie.

Less than a mile beyond Macalester, the electric road running parallel to the boulevard, and in sight of it all the way, you come to the terminal station of Groveland. Here there is much activity in home-building, and no wonder, for the site and the surroundings are almost ideal for suburban residences. On the north the country is open and there is a pleasant outlook across a rolling plain dotted with pretty houses to the towers of the Catholic College of St. Thomas, standing in the midst of groves of oaks and fronting on a pretty lake. In the further distance, as shown in our picture, can be seen the

have much faith in the continued progress of these two vital, advancing cities if you entertain any doubts that they will some day be one.

The construction of the Randolph Street electric line is waiting the action of the City Council in the matter of reducing the grade of the hill on that street. The present grade is about eight per cent. That is not too steep for a single car propelled by an electric motor to surmount and grades of the same degree are managed very well by the electric roads in Tacoma and Seattle, but nowhere is there a line on which a motor car hauling another car goes up such an ascent. Five per cent. is the maximum grade practical for such service. The Randolph Street line will be a favorite excursion route as soon as it is built, and in time the street will be lined with residences. It is therefore desirable to construct the road so that the usual electric train of two cars can run upon it.

There is nowhere around St. Paul a more beautiful

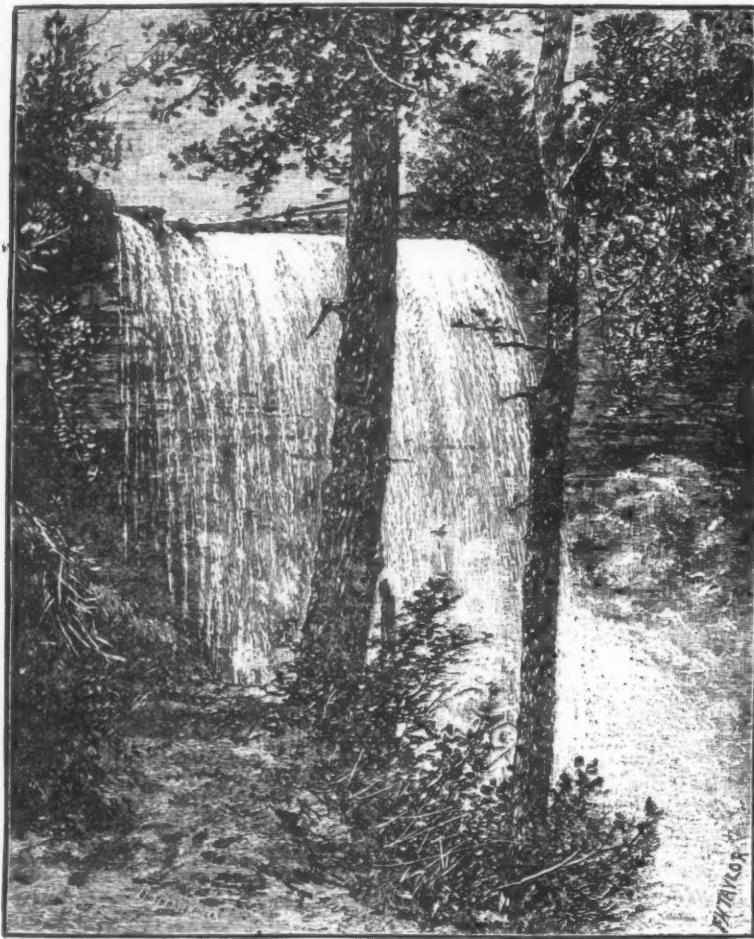


THE NEW ELECTRIC LINE—VIEW OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM GROVELAND PARK.

is soon reached, with its group of handsome red college buildings, its green campus, its rows of pretty villas, where live the professors and other people who are fond of living in the shadow of an institution of learning and who appreciate the beauty of landscapes. That is the village of Merriam Park, which you see across the fields, and those distant steeples above the trees on the western horizon are in Minneapolis. This is the new Summit Avenue Boulevard close at hand, with its two roadways and its central parkway and here at the crest of the hill, where both cities can be seen, is a huge mound covered with turf, left to be the foundation of some future statue or monument. What a superb site this would be for a colossal statue typifying the West, like the statue of Bavaria at Munich. When this grand boulevard is bordered with handsome houses, as it will be before many years, and when the trees and shrubbery in its broad three-miles long stretches of parkway are grown to

village of Merriam Park. On the south is a succession of knolls and glades, and on the west the forest begins and stretches for about half a mile to the steep bluffs that border the Mississippi. Through these pleasant woods run many paths leading to glens that descend to the river's margin. In almost every glen there is a water-fall. The best known of these charming little cascades is Shadow Falls. At the place where the broad boulevard ends at the river bluff there is a noble view up and down the stream, for so wild is the landscape that there is nothing save the new bridge a half mile up the river to indicate that you are midway between two great cities and that you stand, in fact, very close to the actual center of population of a dual metropolis having nearly 400,000 inhabitants. Yet you are here less than five miles from the business center of Minneapolis and but a little more than five from the business center of St. Paul. Bearing this in mind you cannot

rural drive than out Randolph Street to the point near the river where it intersects the street leading north to Groveland and Merriam Park. You are in the country soon after passing Victoria Street and a very lovely green country it is, too, with handsome farm houses here and there, lush meadows spangled with flowers and frequent groves of oaks and elms. The contours of the landscape are so graceful and the alternation of woods and green slopes and plains is so pleasing to the eye, that one might easily imagine that the whole country for three miles had been improved for a park by some skillful artist. The new city street, broad and well-graded has taken the place of one of the original section-line farm roads running out of the city. This fact accounts for the rows of maples by the wayside, the comfortable farm-houses with their red barns, the stone school house and the general air of long-established rural comfort and prosperity. It is almost a pity that these handsome



MINNEHAHA FALLS.

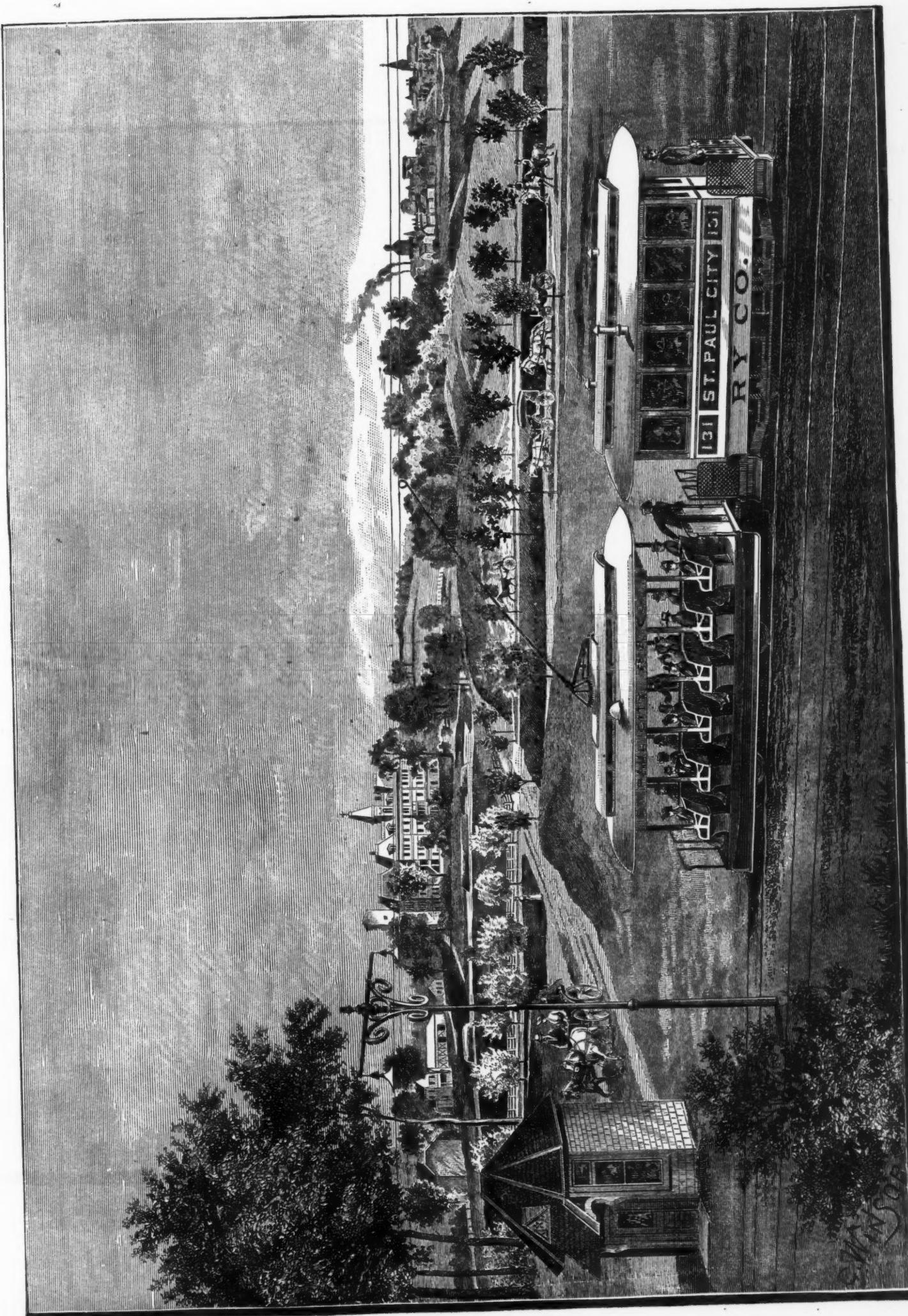


A WATERFALL NEAR GROVELAND PARK.

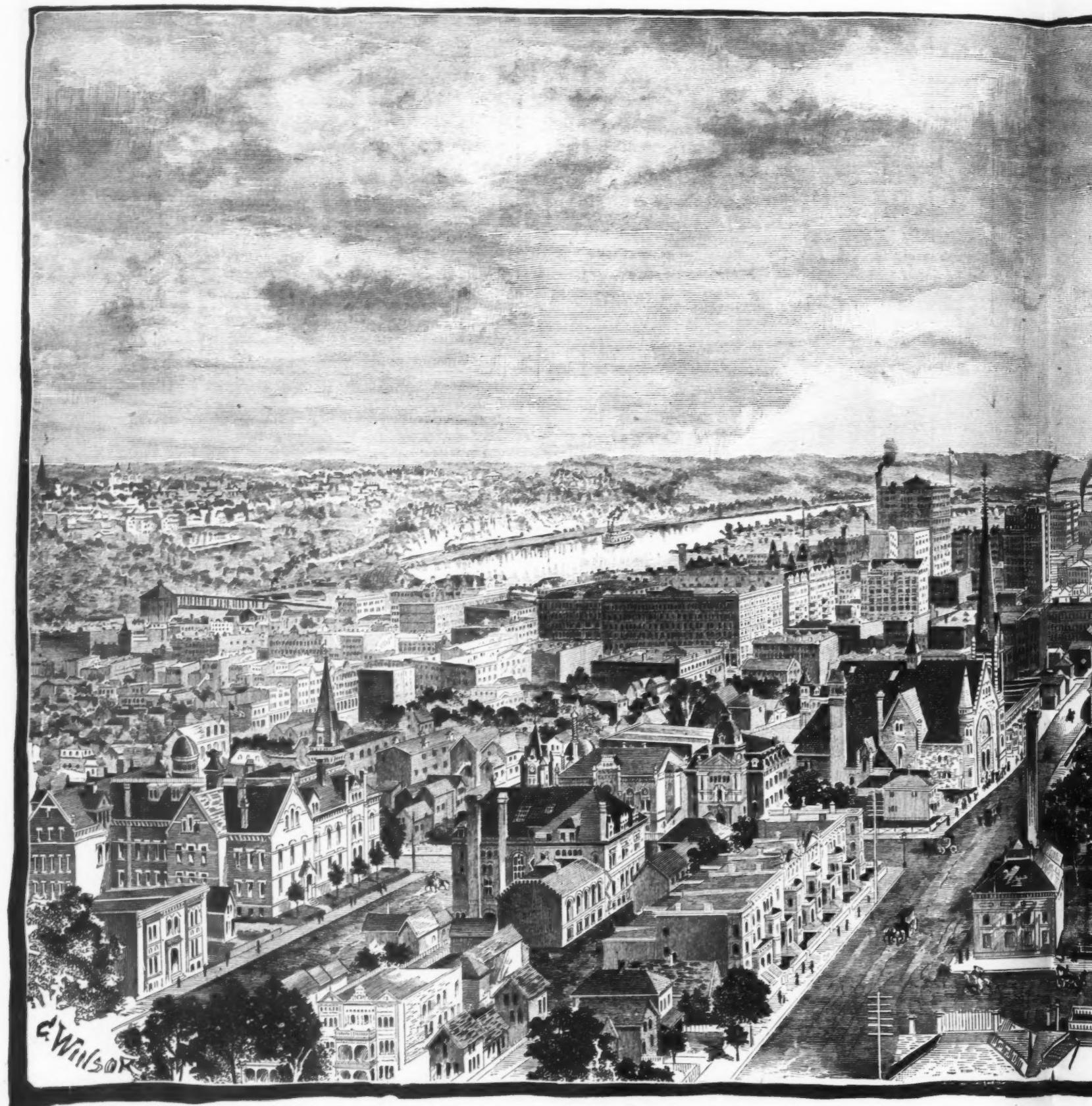
farms must be cut up into city lots, but that is their evident destiny. The electric road will soon make of the whole three miles length of the street and of the entire district between it and the Summit Boulevard, a thickly-settled region of suburban homes.

It will not be out of place in this connection briefly to discuss the probable future of the large portion of Reserve Township that is not reached by the Grand Avenue electric line and that will lie at a considerable distance from the Randolph street line. We refer to the hilly and beautiful district lying immediately in the bend of the Mississippi, opposite Fort Snelling and Minnehaha Falls. This district is now a region of small farms, used mainly for dairying and for market-gardening. It is dotted here and there with oak groves and it offers to the eye a great variety of pleasing scenery and to the home-builder no end of admirable sites for rural residences—in sheltered valleys, on commanding eminences, on green slopes flanked by woodlands and on the bold bluffs which look down upon the river. A high bridge leads across to the important military post of Fort Snelling, dear to the pioneers of Minnesota for its historical associations and for the sense of protection its presence gave to them in the days when the Indian frontier was dangerously near. This post has recently been greatly improved and enlarged by the Government and will at all times be occupied by a large body of troops. The new quarters for officers and men are of the best and most durable character. They make a town in themselves, with the storehouses of the Quartermaster's and Commissary departments the stables, the magazines for ammunition and the headquarters buildings. In another year electric transit will no doubt be extended out West Seventh Street to the end of the bridge opposite the fort, and this line will make available for suburban homes a large area of very handsome country lying within easy walking distance of the road, including a considerable stretch of the river bluffs.

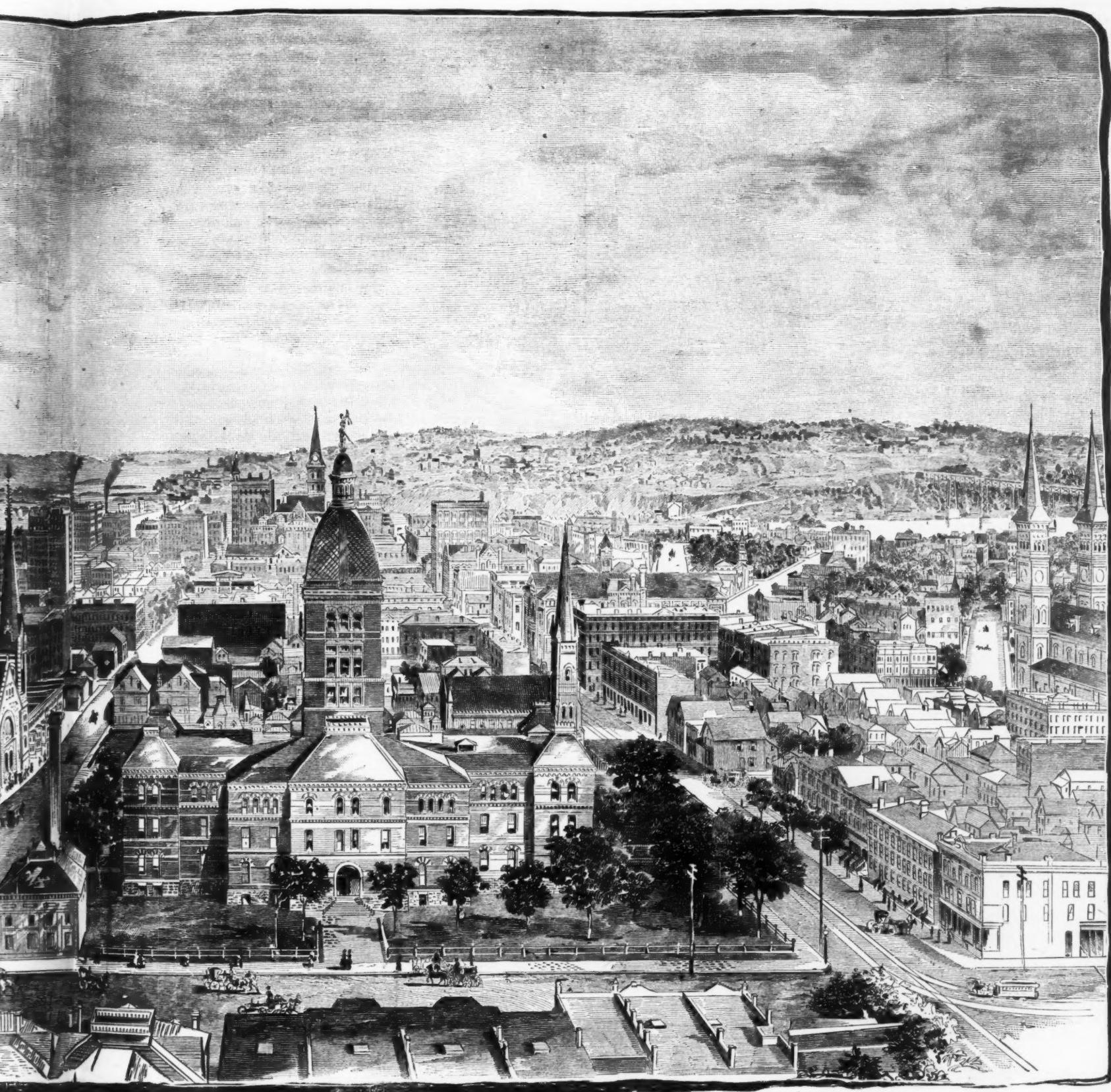
Minnehaha Falls, on the creek of the same name, which flows into the Mississippi about a mile and a half above Fort Snelling, is famous in song and story and is probably the most interesting spot in the State to all lovers of poetry and legend. It is reached by local trains from St. Paul and by a motor line from Minneapolis. The drive from the former city crosses the river at the Snelling bridge and traverses the military reservation. It will not be long before the river will be bridged at a point opposite the Falls and near the end of Cleveland Avenue and we shall have a cross-town electric line through the Midway district, running from Lake Como through Hamline, Merriam Park and Groveland Park, terminating at the Falls and connecting there with the existing motor line to Minneapolis. The whole of Reserve Township will thus be thrown open to convenient access from both cities. Its ample area of attractive country will one day be occupied, just as are the surroundings of Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati and all large Eastern cities, by the dwellings and grounds of people who are fond of trees, gardens, lawns and rural scenes. There will be handsome domains of five or ten acres each and many smaller places of an acre of ground, or of one or two lots. The development of the suburbs of the Twin Cities has only just begun. Until recently both St. Paul and Minneapolis have been so village-like themselves, with their separate houses and quiet, shady streets, that few people have felt the need of seeking the suburbs for fresh air and green fields and flowers; but now they are fast filling up their vacant places, building long brick rows of dwellings, paving their residence streets and filling the air with the din and dust of traffic. As a consequence the charms of a semi-rural life will be more and more attractive to a multitude of people as this process of city growth continues. Far-sighted, enterprising men, like Archbishop Ireland and Thomas Cochran, foresee the magnitude of the suburban movement in the near future and are prepared with their electric railway enterprises to meet and guide it.



THE NEW ELECTRIC LINE—GROVELAND PARK STATION AND ST. THOMAS' COLLEGE.



VIEW OF THE BUSINESS CENTER OF ST. PAUL, MINN.



ER OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.—[FROM A SKETCH BY C. D. WINSOR.]

THE MAST, BUFORD & BURWELL CO.'S PLOW FACTORY.

Although there are many factories representing all lines of trade, in the Twin Cities, it is doubtful if one of them is of more importance and benefit to the Northwest than the plow factory of The Mast, Buford & Burwell Co., of St. Paul. We present a view of this immense institution herewith, and can assure our readers of a cordial welcome should they ever take advantage of an opportunity to visit the plant. It is located at Gladstone, one of St. Paul's many manufacturing suburbs, and can be reached by either the Wisconsin Central or St. Paul & Duluth railways at almost any hour of the day. The Mast, Buford & Burwell Co. is one of the oldest established implement houses in the country and is justly entitled to the excellent reputation and rushing trade it is now enjoying.

This house for years controlled the entire Northwest on Buford plows, but since their own factory has been in operation they have been free from restriction and their trade on the celebrated new Buford and Pirate plows now extend from Michigan to California and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, in fact, they are even more ambitious than the above would indicate—a member of the firm when recently asked what territory they covered, replied, "The world," and, he added with a smile, "The world is ours."

Aside from manufacturing this firm is a heavy jobber in all kinds of agricultural implements, carriages and harness. Their jobbing house is located on Third Street and Broadway, St. Paul, covers half of an entire block and is four stories high. We regret that space will not at present permit us to illustrate the buildings.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER'S NEW WAREHOUSE.

The removal of Noyes Bros. & Cutler to their new warehouse is perhaps the most notable event of the year in the history of the development and growth of wholesale business in our city. Their new building, giving nearly three acres of working floor space, is

the finest warehouse in the West, and in completeness and facilities for the business has no superior in the country. St. Paul thus again comes to the front, and adds another evidence to its leadership among the cities of the Northwest. The business and character of the house of Noyes Bros. & Cutler are too well known to need mention here. It stands as the leading and representative drug house of the Northwest. No buyer of drugs, chemicals, medicines, paints, oils, glass, druggists sundries or surgical goods

The operations of the house include direct importations from Europe, shipment abroad of articles peculiar to this country which enter into the drug trade and sales to drug merchants in almost every village and town throughout the entire Northwest as far as the Pacific Coast.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The city of New Albany, Indiana, has recently issued, and sold to S. A. Kean & Co., Bankers of Chicago and New York, \$300,000 five per cent. twenty-five year Refunding Bonds dated July 1, 1890. Interest payable January and July first, each year. The assessed valuation of the city is \$8,403,925. Real value \$16,000,000. Total debt \$400,000, population 30,000.

This city has direct connection with twelve railroads. There are five incorporated banks with paid-up capital and surplus of over \$1,000,000. The greater number of people own their homes.

The city has twelve school buildings and twenty-one churches, with three new ones in course of erection, six wholesale groceries and four newspapers.

Among the manufacturing plants are glue factory, employing forty men; three rolling mills, employing 750 men, turning out annually 45,000 tons of iron; one woolen mill, with an annual pay roll of \$151,000; cotton mill, with a pay roll of \$35,000. About 600 persons are employed in these two mills. A glass plant covering nearly thirty acres, employing from 1,000 to 1,500 men; one bending wood works, employing forty-five persons; two furniture manufacturers, employing 100 persons; stove works, employing 125 persons; two cooperage works, six tanneries, three flour mills, three carriage factories and many others.

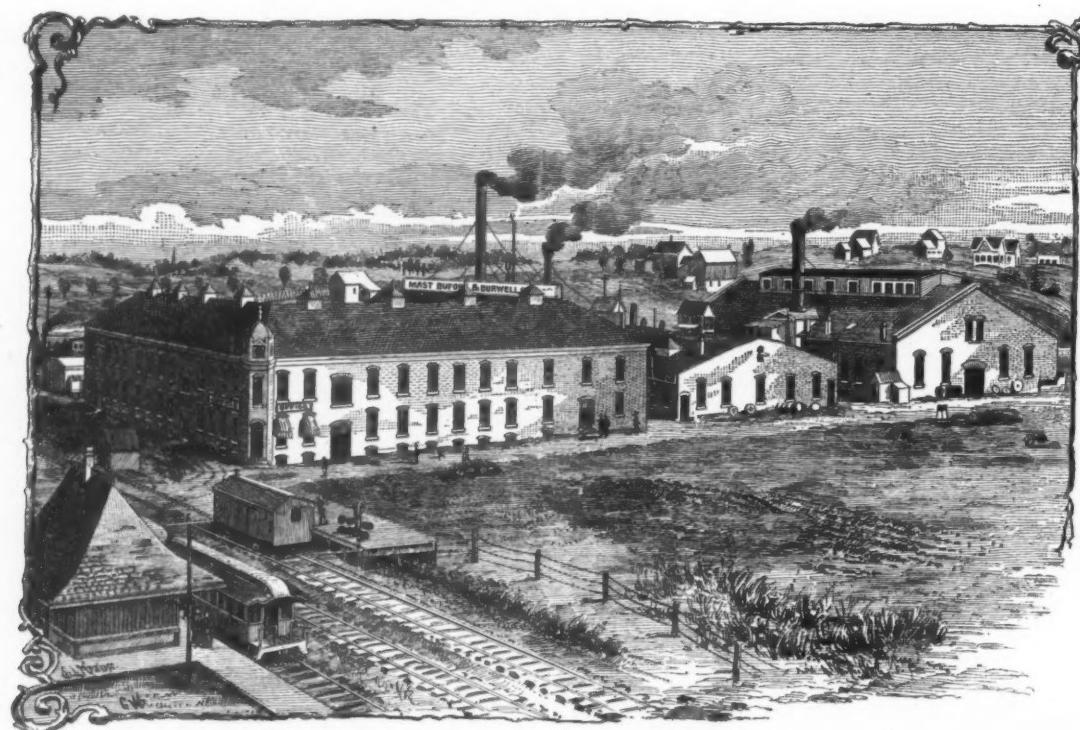
The New Albany water works are conceded to be among the best in the land, having a natural pressure of ninety pounds to the inch.

With a statement like the above the bonds can but recommend themselves to Investors as a very choice security.



WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE OF NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, ST. PAUL.

can afford not to know "N. B. & C." as the house is familiarly called. Although the store is so handsome, the one purpose of its erection is evident to every intelligent observer, namely, the handling of a large business economically and promptly, and thus every customer of the house will share its advantages and benefits. Its fine situation makes it the most noticeable business warehouse in the city, and its centrality gives to its city customers greater conveniences than ever before in obtaining supplies. The house was established in 1869, and since 1871, nearly twenty years, there has been no change in the firm or cessation in the growth and development of the business.



PLOW FACTORY OF THE MAST, BUFORD & BURWELL COMPANY, OF ST. PAUL.

**THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S
BUILDING.**

The Germania Life Insurance Company, of New York, which has just erected in St. Paul one of the finest, most solid and costliest office edifices in the world, is one of the oldest and most substantial life insurance companies of the United States. It was established in 1860, and its progress since then has been such that, although it is the seventh company of the State of New York in age, it is to-day the fourth in size, having passed in the course of its prosperity three companies that were established before it.

The total amount assured in force January 1, 1889, was \$49,921,750, and from its organization in the year 1860 to the end of the year 1888 \$21,316,201 has been paid to its policy holders, and the cash income during 1888 was \$2,544,458. The total assets Jan. 1, 1889, were \$13,961,199, and total surplus \$1,188,521.

The new St. Paul building of this company is eighty feet front on Fourth Street by 115 feet on Minnesota Street, eight stories high from curb line, making a total height of 120 feet. Below sidewalk grade is the sub-basement, which is utilized for boilers, and heating apparatus and dynamos for electrically lighting the building. The walls of the basement are about five feet thick and twenty-three feet deep down to a boulder formation. On the top of this formation is placed a bed of concrete, composed of small stones and Portland cement fourteen feet broad and three feet thick, upon which rest large footing-stones battering on an angle of sixty degrees to the thickness of the walls. This formation is built strong enough that at any time the building can be carried to the height of twelve or fourteen stories. The superstructure is built to the top with granite and Portage Entry stone. This building is strictly fire-proof, with iron beam construction and tile floor arches. The entrance halls are finished in Italian marble and all stairs, flooring and casings are of the same material. All doors are made of fire-proof material and the elevators are finished in old brass. Every room is provided with a vault and fire place, and heated and ventilated by steam in the most approved manner, and one feature of this building is that every room has outside light and air.

The entrance on Fourth Street is flanked on each side with large polished granite columns supporting an arch richly decorated. This arch extends into the second story. The entrance on Minnesota Street is flanked on each side with clustered columns, supporting arches richly carved. These columns are red polished granite throughout, and rest upon large blocks of red granite seven feet high, which extend around the two street fronts. Over the entrance on Minnesota Street is the figure of Germania cut in marble, life size. The entrance halls from Fourth and Minnesota streets intersect each other and at their intersection are placed three elevators of the most approved pattern.

The building may be described as palatial, without the least exaggeration. In fact there are few royal palaces in Europe that could be compared with it for solidity and beauty of construction. The managers of the company for Minnesota are De Haas and Van der Velde, and to these gentlemen as well as to the liberal general management in New York is due a great deal of praise for this superb architectural monument with which they have adorned one of our principal business streets.

The Germania Company is doing an immense amount of business in this State, the Dakotas and Montana. Its secretary, Mr. Cornelius Doremus, is well known to many of our citizens through his frequent visits here.

The management of the company which, while active and progressive, is governed by prudent conservatism, is in the same hands to-day that organized it twenty-eight years ago. The company has been very sparing of its investments in office buildings for its own use, having only the one in which its home office is located, at Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Nassau Street, New York; one in Berlin, Germany, in which are its headquarters for its European business, and the one in this city, shown in the cut.



ST. PAUL BUILDING OF THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.



ENTRANCE TO GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING.

THE NORTHWEST THOMSON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Among the various enterprises in the Northwest, there are probably few that have grown so rapidly and at the same time have been managed on such conservative business principles as the above named company. To many of our readers it is better known as the Northwest Electric Construction and Supply Co., which was the title it had until the re-organization of last Spring, when the name of the Eastern company whose interests it represents was adopted. We feel sure that the following brief outline of the origin and development of this company will be of interest, especially to those directly connected with the electrical industry and in fact all who are following the marvellous growth of the business of the Northwest.

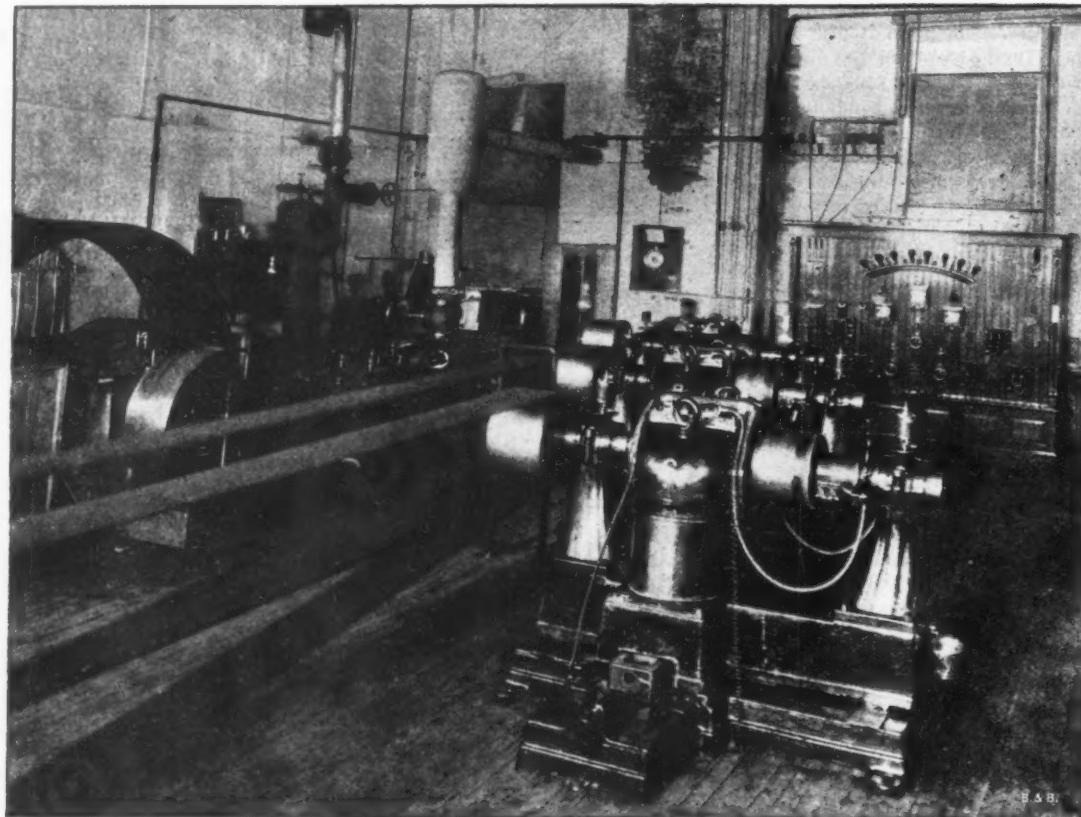
In 1887 Lieut. E. R. Gilman became interested in

months before had been a small concern practically struggling for an existence became now one of the solid business corporations of St. Paul.

With a competent corps of experts and managers in the various departments the company was not long in obtaining the lion's share of the electrical work. The following are a part of the central station plants installed by this company in the first year of its existence. In Minnesota—Albert Lea, 1,000 lights; Brainerd, 880; Faribault, 680; St. Cloud, 650; Wabasha, 600. In North Dakota—Bismarck, 1,100 lights; Fargo, 1,000; Grand Forks, 1,000. In South Dakota—Huron, 400 lights; Madison, 650; Wahpeton, 500; Watertown, 500. In Montana—Bozeman, 650. In Oregon—Astoria, 100 lights. In all the large places above mentioned plants were also sold for private installation with a capacity of 2,000 incandescent lamps and 380 arc lamps, making with the central

following cities—Portland, Oregon; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota; Spokane Falls, Washington; Helena, Montana; and Victoria, British Columbia.

The electric road for the Minneapolis Street Railway Company was the first one completed and was a success from the day it commenced operation. It was so successful last Winter in spite of heavy snow and sleet storms that Mr. Lowry, the street railway magnate of the Northwest, from being a disbeliever in the use of electric traction is now one of its most enthusiastic advocates, and has already commenced work in changing the entire horse car system in both St. Paul and Minneapolis to electric railways, besides building an entirely new line joining the two cities, so that in less than two years the horse car will, as far as these cities are concerned, be a thing of the past. Minneapolis and St. Paul have for some time



VIEW IN N. W. THOMSON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO.'S POWER STATION, MINNEAPOLIS.

several electrical enterprises and foreseeing the rapid development of the Northwest and the magnificent field it would afford for electrical work, he came to St. Paul and organized the Northwest Electric Construction and Supply Company with a capital of \$100,000. Business push and energy soon secured him several large contracts and after a careful investigation of the various systems, he decided that the Thomson-Houston was the most complete and satisfactory in every way and obtained from the Thomson-Houston Electric Company of Boston the agency for the State of Minnesota and the Territories of Dakota and Montana. The first large plant sold was to the St. Paul Gas Light Company, which had a capacity of 825 arc lamps. With hard work soon came the reward of increased business and the young company found that their capital was too small to enable them to handle the business, so the stock was increased in 1889 to \$300,000. With this they were enabled to extend their field of operation, and what a few

station plants a total of 13,180 incandescent and 2,050 arc lamps.

This magnificent year's work made it necessary to again increase the capacity of the company and in the latter part of 1889 the capital was made \$500,000. This increase enabled the company to take up another branch of the electrical work, namely, the Electric Railroad, which has developed into a big business in the past year.

The use of electricity for motive power was already successful in the East, and having been so ably represented in the electric lighting work the Thomson-Houston Electric Company at once gave the Northwest Company the exclusive right to sell their electric street railway apparatus in the Northwest in the States and Territories from the Lakes to the Pacific Coast, as well as in all of the British Possessions west of the Great Lakes. In less than three months after this arrangement had been made they had secured contracts for electric street railways in the

been enjoying the benefits of electric street railway service in the Fourth Avenue line in Minneapolis, and the Grand Avenue and Fifth Street lines in St. Paul, and to say that the service is satisfactory would be to express it mildly, and return to horses as a motive power would be like returning to the tallow dip for lighting purposes.

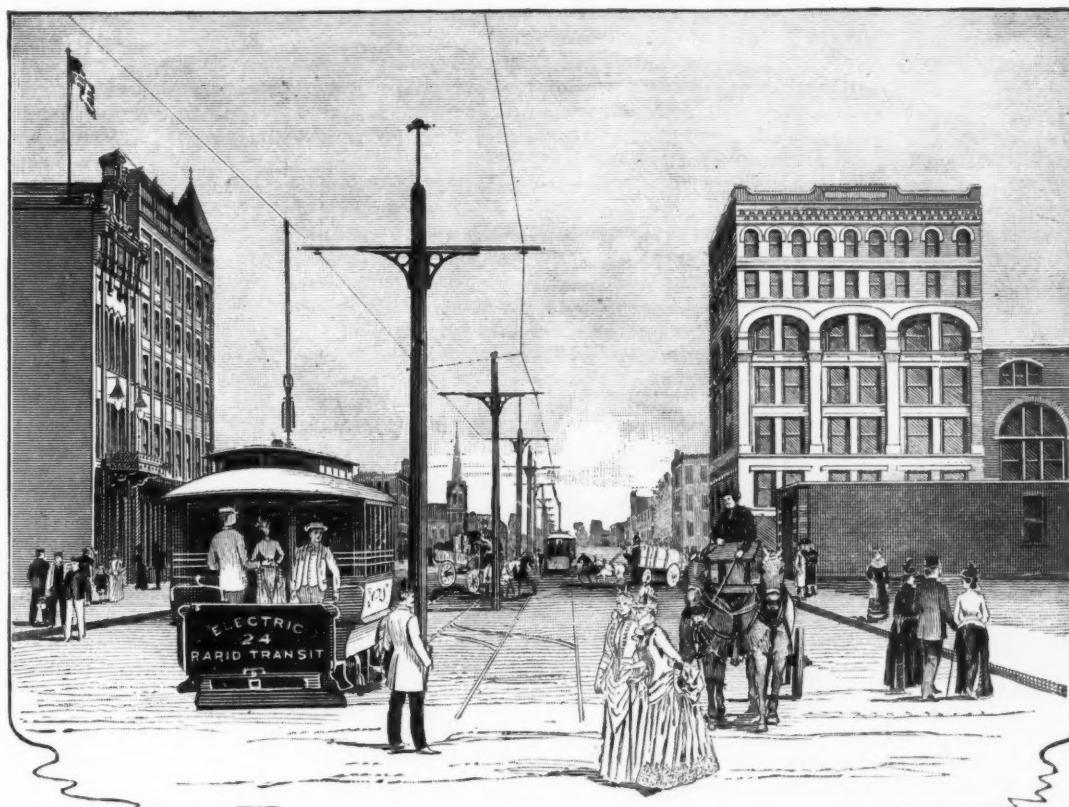
The above roads are equipped throughout with apparatus of the Thomson-Houston system, and the construction done by the Northwest Thomson-Houston Electric Company of St. Paul, is first-class in every particular. The cut annexed shows the present power station of the Fourth Avenue line, which contains three eighty-horse-power compound wound generators and switchboard. The steam plant consists of a 250 horse-power four-valve automatic engine, designed by Russell & Co. of Massillon, Ohio. The boilers are Hazelton "Porcupine," of the latest type. The above plant is being duplicated throughout in its present location, which will give this

station a capacity of 500 horse-power. The outside construction of the Fourth Avenue line consists of nearly four miles of double track, with overhead wire and single trolley. The line is at present operating ten motor cars with trailers, each motor car being equipped with two motors of fifteen horse-power each.

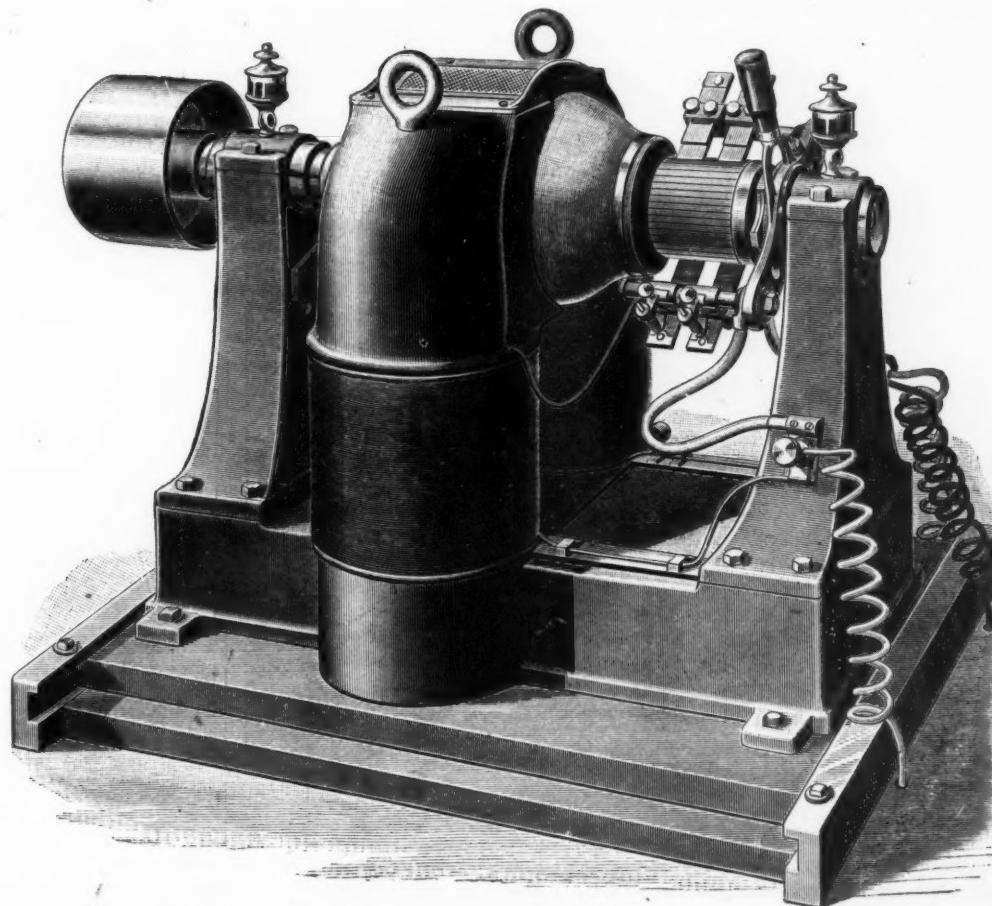
The generators of the Grand Avenue line, St. Paul, are at present located in the electric light station of the St. Paul Gas Light Company, and consists of three compound wound generators of eighty horse-power each and other station apparatus. The Grand Avenue line consists of six miles of double track, using the overhead system and single trolley. From the east end of this line for a distance of three miles ornamental iron poles are placed along each side of the street, from which the trolley wire is suspended over the track, and from this point on Grand Avenue to the end of the line, a distance of about three miles, the construction changes from poles on the sides of the street to the center-pole style, which consists of ornamental poles placed in a single row between the double track with a cross-arm or bracket over each track, from which the trolley is suspended, this style of construction being quite ornamental and simple.

This line has several quite heavy grades and short curves, and citizens were agreeably surprised at the ease with which the motors overcame these difficulties. This road was opened to the public on February 22, when the management gave a complimentary ride to a large number of business men, with a lunch at the further end of the line. The start being made by seven trains of two cars each, from the foot of the hill leading up Grand Avenue, every car loaded to its fullest capacity, and each one, as a citizen expressed it, "looking as broad as it was long." The success of the above roads reflects great credit upon their builders as well as upon the system employed. Since then the company has closed contracts for construction of electric railways in the following cities—Appleton, Wisconsin; Seattle, Washington; St. Paul, Minnesota; West Superior, Wisconsin; Duluth, Minnesota; Great Falls, Montana; Livingston, Montana; Port Townsend, Washington; Union, Oregon; and Winona, Minnesota.

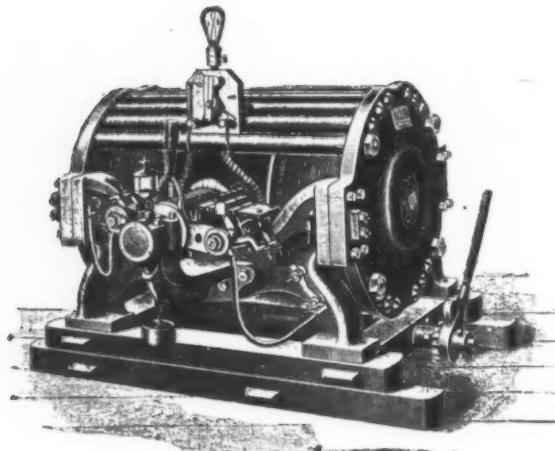
In mining work they are pushing ahead rapidly and will soon have a large number of electric hoist, tramway, drills and lighting plants in the principal mines of the Northwest. The company has just completed a large electric hoist and mining locomotive for use in a mine in Montana and has some very extensive plans under way for transmitting power long distances for mining purposes. The field for this work is very large in this section of the country and the demand already made on the manufactory for electrical mining apparatus is overwhelming. The Thomson-Houston Company is now



ROSS PARK ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY, SPOKANE FALLS, WASH., BUILT BY N. W. THOMSON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO.



THOMSON-HOUSTON STATIONARY MOTOR.



THOMSON-HOUSTON DIRECT CURRENT INCANDESCENT DYNAMO.

building new shops exclusively for the manufacture of their drills and other mining apparatus, but the demand for them is already so great that it will be impossible to satisfy it for months. This branch of the industry is becoming so important and is comparatively so little understood that we have devoted considerable space to a description of the various applications of electricity to mining work.

From a small supply business the company has in less than two years time become the leading electric house in the Northwest, with departments for all kinds of electrical work. Only the best experts and practical

not a single plant ever installed by them has been taken out or replaced by any other system. Up to April 1st, 1890, this company had installed over 5,000 incandescent lamps and 6,200 arc lamps. The number of street railroads equipped and under contract up to June, 1890, was twenty-three, making a total of 113 15 miles of track, with 265 motors representing 3,645 horse-power. This one company has installed more plants in the Northwest than all the other electric light companies combined.

The balance sheet submitted to the stock holders of the company on April 1st, 1890, when the company was re-organized as the Northwest Thomson-

The company paid out in cash dividends the past year \$50,000, being ten per cent. on the capital stock. Upon June 1st, the surplus had increased to \$265,000. This is a marvelous showing and speaks well for Mr. Gilman's splendid financeering and must be most gratifying to the directors and stockholders.

The company now occupies the whole of the "Electric Block," No. 403 and 405 Sibley, St. Paul, with branch offices in Minneapolis, Helena, Portland and Seattle. The present officers are E. R. Gilman, President and General Manager; H. K. Gilman, Assistant General Manager; W. G. DeCelle, Secretary; G. C. Duffie, Treasurer; B. F. Meeks, Jr., Auditor; F. C. Todd, Manager Railway Department; F. J. Cram, Manager Lighting Department; H. W. Turner, Manager Portland, Oregon; N. P. Lucas, Manager Supply Department; J. W. Hardy, Manager Fixture Department; W. S. Jackson, Manager Repair Department. The directors are E. R. Gilman, J. B. Tarbox, V. M. Watkins, T. C. Sullivan, Geo. C. Duffie, W. G. DeCelle and H. K. Gilman.

We proceed herewith to give a few of the most distinguishing features of the Thomson-Houston System for lighting and street railroads, including their latest application of electricity to mining work.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

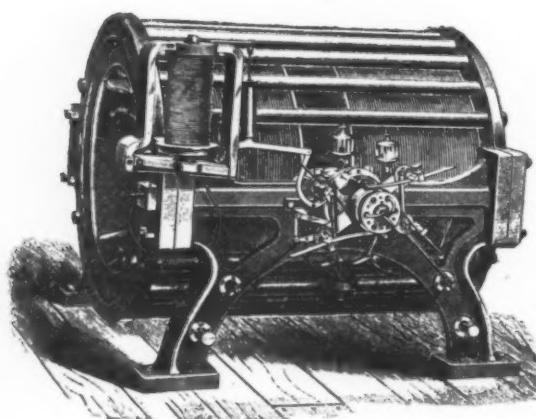
The Thomson-Houston System includes the following machines for lighting: arc dynamo, alternating current machine, direct current machines—namely the spherical armature type and the motor type generator. The systems used are the arc on which the 1,200 and 2,000 candle arc lamps are run—the series incandescent for street lighting, the alternating and transformer system for incandescent lamps, and the direct current for isolated installation. The Thomson-Houston arc machine is so far ahead of any other that it practically has no competitor. The magnetic controller which regulates the potential according to the number of lamps on the circuit, keeps the current absolutely steady. This device, together with the automatic air blast for blowing out the spark at the commutator, has made the superiority of their machine an acknowledged fact. The alternating system is perfect to the smallest detail and is extremely simple. The most valuable feature peculiar to the Thomson-Houston alternator is the special method of winding and wiring known as the compound wound composite field. This makes the regulation under change of load absolutely automatic.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The distinctive features of the Thomson-Houston railroad system are—the great strength and durability of the motor and all parts of the apparatus, the perfect method of controlling the speed by means of theostat which enables the motor man to start the car and increase gradually through all speed, and the use of the supplementary wire between the tracks for the return which greatly obviate any trouble with the telephones and make the operation of the road much more effective.

MOTOR AND MINING WORK.

An efficient and high grade motor is much more economical than a poor one. The Thomson-Houston motor, as all their other machines, is of the highest efficiency and durability and is recognized as such by all users. It is especially adapted to heavy work of all kinds such as operating machine shops, printing presses, elevators, etc. In mining work the motor is fast coming into use for operating mills, rotary pumps, hoists, etc. An entirely new kind of electrical mining machine will soon be put on the market which will make the application of electricity to mining work a complete success, namely the reciprocating drill and other so-called reciprocating apparatus of Mr. Van Depoele of the Thomson-Houston Co. The machine is made practically in the same form as the compressed air drills, and the speed and strength of the blows is controlled by the operator. The application of this invention to mining work is of great importance and solves the problem of the electrical drill.



THOMSON-HOUSTON ARC DYNAMO.

electricians have been employed and the result speaks for itself in the splendid reputation the company has gained. The result is that there is hardly a town of any size in the Northwest in which they have not installed a plant for lighting or street railroad work, and

Houston Electric Company, makes an equally favorable showing. The resources of the company amounting to \$1,078,141.58, and liabilities outside of the capital stock and surplus to only \$374,853.77; the capital stock being \$500,000 and the surplus \$203,287.81.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

The decoration of a house should be a natural growth from its construction and requires great experience and sound judgment to treat the different rooms in distinct styles and yet preserve such harmony that the different periods represented will not be obtrusive.

The amount of thought given to a modern house is much greater than the ordinary mortal has any conception of. He sees the creation and takes it as a matter of course, as if it sprung into existence in its perfected whole.

It is a subject of congratulation that there has been rapidly evolved a purely American taste which has been able to discard that which is bad and to adapt to our necessities that which has stood the test of time; for, after all, we must go back to the past for the best suggestions. The moment some ambitious mind attempts something absolutely original he finds, unless his gigantic undertaking so dwarfs him, that his horizon is correspondingly limited, that he is an individual coping with a multitude of master intellects whose ideas will continue to exist as they have existed for centuries.

Affinity for color and design is an innate quality necessary for proper selection and adaptation and how few possess it is demonstrated by the heterogeneous collection to be met with in many of our homes. The necessity of a cultivated taste to direct is appreciated by many who have attempted and failed to produce the result desired; namely, a home where the appointments are in keeping with the general feeling and purposes of the different rooms. It is this proper adaptation which requires long study and a peculiar fitness to conform to that which is artistic and at the same time keeping within such limits as the personality of the future occupants determine.

The furnishings of a house should indicate in a marked degree the characteristics of the inmates, and the true artist will study the construction of his clients as well as of the house, and in that way produce what will be satisfactory to them without sacrificing his individuality.

The field is so large, the variety of fabrics so great that there is full scope for his ingenuity.

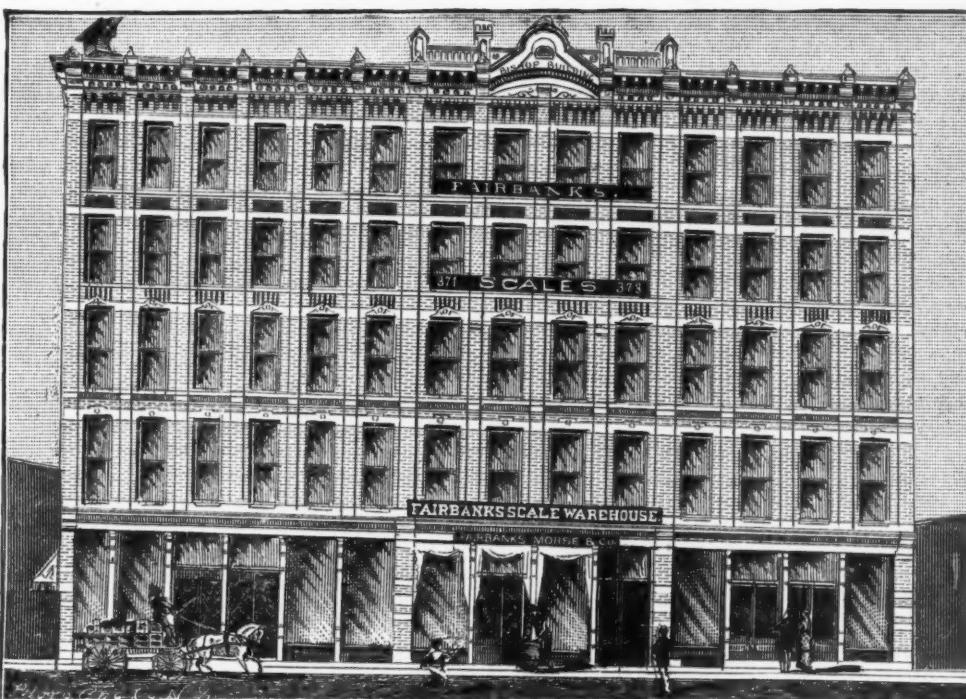
It is more important to those who can afford but a moderate expenditure that their money should be intelligently used than to those who can undo what they find is unsatisfactory.

It has been an important question to many of our citizens and to our neighbors who, having acquired wealth and built fine residences, to whom could they intrust the interior decoration of the same? This question is readily answered to-day by the organization which the progressive house of Finch, Van Slyck & Co., 381 and 383 Jackson Street, have perfected to properly execute every grade of work pertaining to interior decoration.

With a well lighted, spacious store of six floors devoted to carpets, Oriental rugs, paper hangings, drapery materials, furniture fabrics, lace curtains, portieres etc., with experienced help and competent advisers, they hold to-day pre-eminently the foremost position in the Northwest.

The Manager, Mr. F. W. Robinson, has been identified with this business for twenty years in Boston, and having made numerous trips abroad he has made connection with the leading European manufacturers, many choice fabrics and designs are confined to them in consequence.

An inspection of the different stocks indicate the great care which has been exercised in their selection and the relation of one to the other is un-mistaken.



WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE OF FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., ST. PAUL.

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN.

We want the world to know that prosperity awaits the pluck, life and brains which find so little encouragement elsewhere. We want the world to know there is no poverty in our city; that there is work and good wages for all worthy and capable men; that law and order have supreme control, and that taxes are down to the minimum. We want the world to know everything that pertains to the business and social life of our wonderfully wealthy city.

Write and we will refer you to hundreds of our correspondents in the East, that have profited by investing through us. If at all possible you should pay a visit to Superior this Summer. Call and we will extend the hospitality of our city. Maps and all information sent on application. We have the largest list of inside property and a splendid line of acres. Butler & McCabe 916 Tower Ave., W. Superior, Wis.

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

D. B. R. CHAPMAN,

REAL ESTATE,

108 Chamber of Commerce,

DULUTH, MINN.

I make a specialty of investing for non-residents and will gladly answer any correspondence.



INTERIOR VIEW IN GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY'S STORE, ST. PAUL.

THE CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY, OF ST. PAUL.

Nine years ago two young men began the creamery business in Rochester, Minn., with limited capital and with an establishment of very modest proportions. They were masters of the business, they were indefatigable, they had progressive ideas, they believed that success could only be achieved by fair dealing, by making the best possible product and by untiring enterprise. The young men were Chas. E. Marvin and E. A. Cammack. Their Rochester creamery soon made itself a reputation. When Albert Stickney built his Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad (now the Chicago & Kansas City), through the best grass counties of Southern Minnesota and began to preach among the farmers the new gospel of agriculture—the raising of stock and the keeping of cows, instead of continuing unprofitable wheat culture, they

vin & Cammack has been changed of late to an incorporate company, but the two original proprietors are still the active, directing powers in the enlarged enterprise.

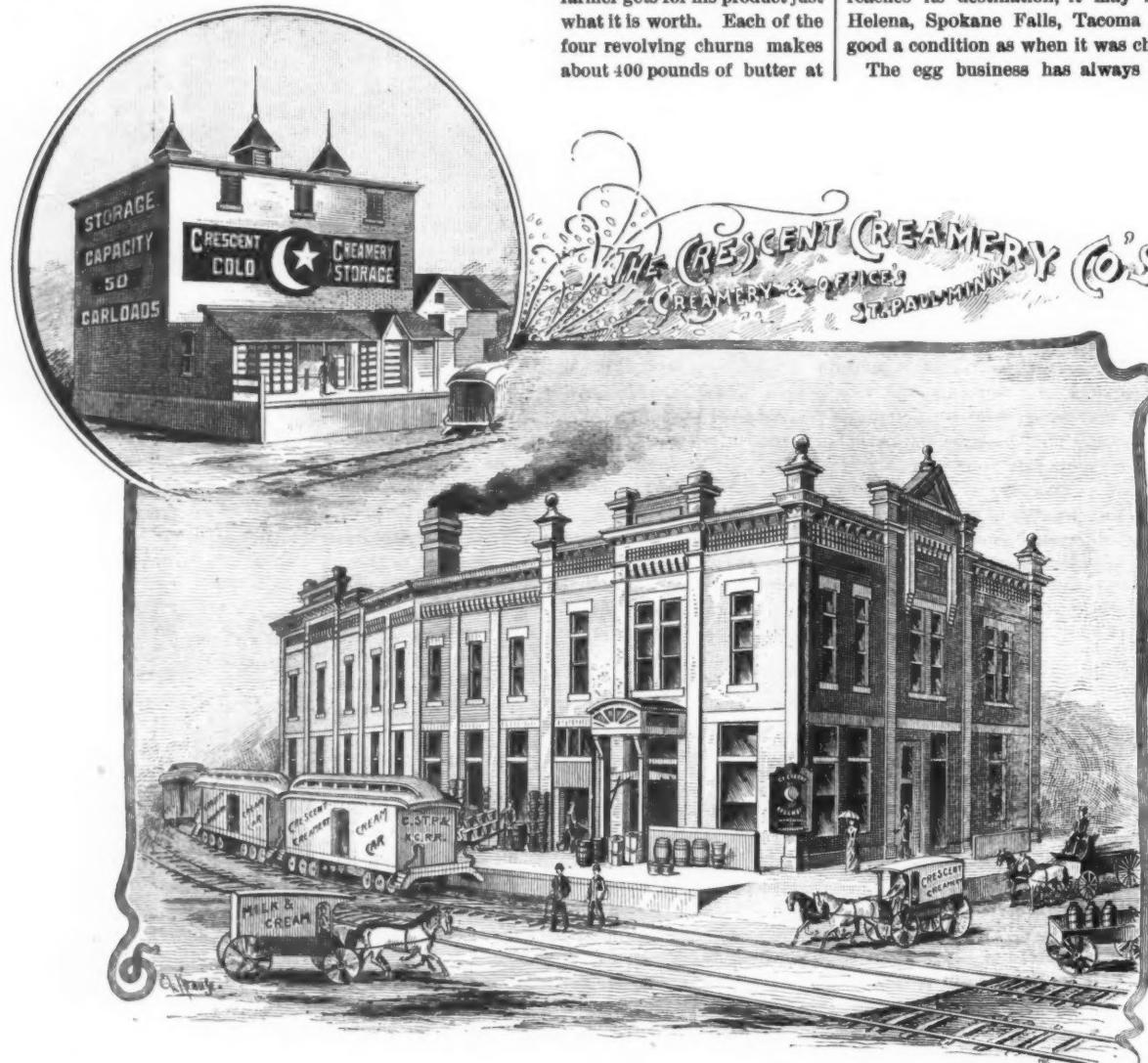
We publish engravings of the company's establishment in St. Paul and of the new building going up in Tacoma. A visit to the St. Paul Creamery is an interesting revelation of the magnitude of the business and of the remarkable neatness and ingenuity of the different processes employed. The cream is extracted from the milk at certain principal shipping stations by the centrifugal process and comes in cans to the door of the creamery, whence it goes into an immense cooling tank holding 1,100 gallons. The butter value of every shipper's cream is ascertained to a nicety by a curious little machine that churns in glass tubes a hundred samples at once. Cream differs widely in its butter making value, and by this method every

farmer gets for his product just what it is worth. Each of the four revolving churns makes about 400 pounds of butter at

In the cleansing of the milk cans, before they are shipped back to the farmers, after the first rinsing, a jet of steam is forced into each can and it is then given a final bath in cold water. It would not do at all to depend upon the farmers to keep their own cans clean. Butter is one of the most sensitive things in the world and takes on odors from almost anything that comes near it. One reason why good creamery butter always brings a better price than dairy butter, partly from the greater care and uniformity of the processes of making, is the care taken in the creamery to ensure perfect cleanliness and freedom from all foreign odors.

The cold storage house is an important adjunct of the St. Paul plant of the Crescent Creamery. Here the butter goes after it is packed and is kept in a uniform temperature of about 35 degrees, and from here it is transferred to refrigerator cars, so that it reaches its destination, it may be as far away as Helena, Spokane Falls, Tacoma or Portland, in as good a condition as when it was churned.

The egg business has always been closely allied



saw that the opportunity had come greatly to enlarge their enterprise and to place their central plant at the distributing point of the Northwest. So they built their new Crescent Creamery in St. Paul, right on the tracks of the new railroad. Working in accord with Mr. Stickney they have made a dairy region of the Minnesota counties through which the new railroad runs, thereby lifting the farmers out of the rut of hard times into a condition of prosperity and at the same time building up in this city one of the most extensive and successful concerns of its class in the world.

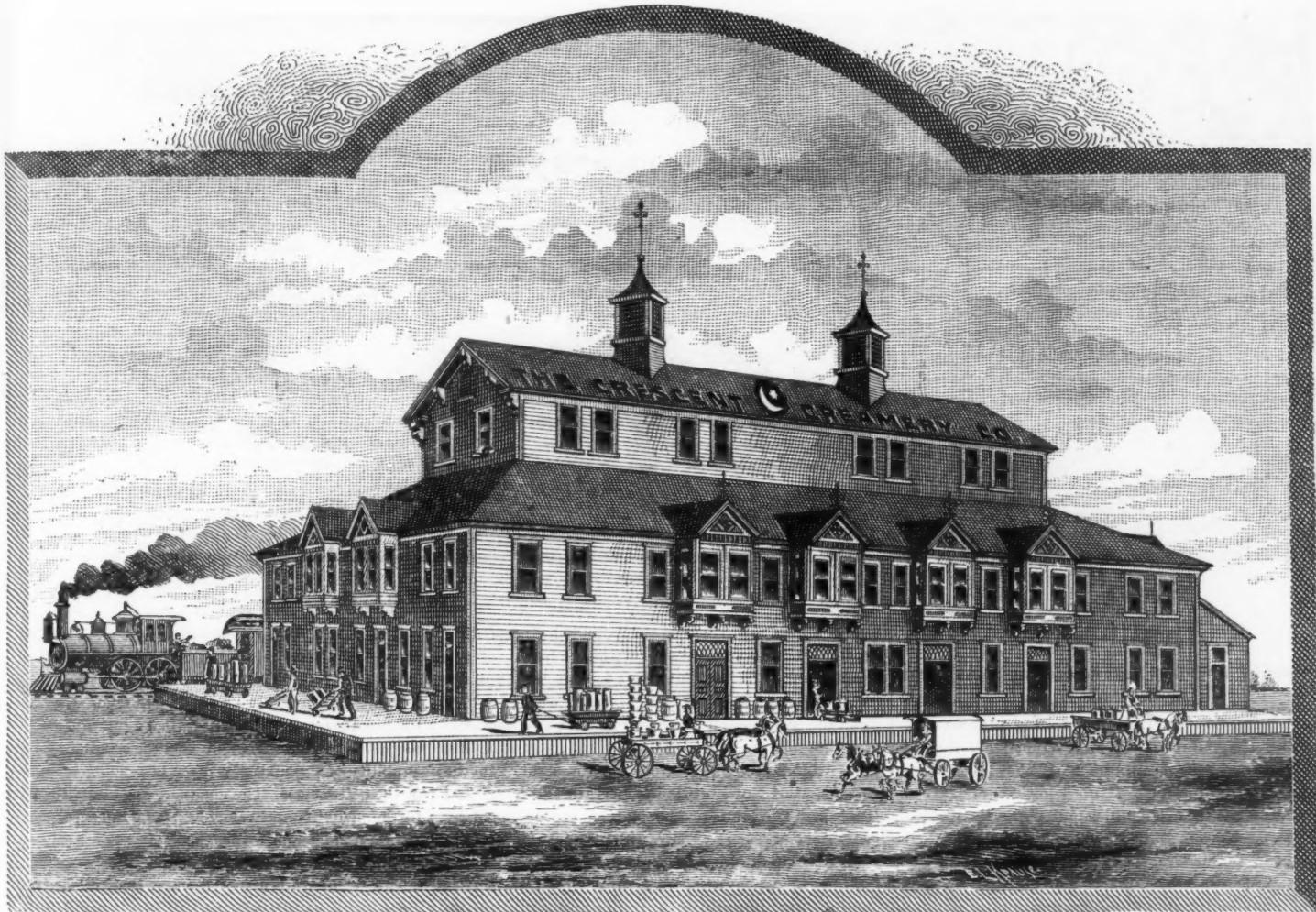
The Crescent Creamery Company, with eight establishments, the largest of which are at St. Paul and Rochester, now buys the milk from 150,000 cows and its sales this year will aggregate over \$2,000,000. The company's business efforts span the continent. It is now erecting at Tacoma a cold storage house and distributing depot for its products, which will supply the increasing demands of the Pacific Coast. The other day it received an order from Cardiff, Wales, for 120,000 pounds of its best butter. The firm of Mar-

every churning. The process is called the dry granular and the butter comes out of the churn in little golden grains about the size of pearl barley. It next goes into brine and then to the circular, revolving table, with its cylindrical arm, where it is "worked." The following processes vary according to the different methods of preparing for market—from the "individual squares" of the first class hotels and restaurants, and the handsome two pound blocks, with their enveloping cloths and their "Crescent" stamps, to the ordinary rolls of commerce and the firkins packed in bulk. Much of the best butter is packed in tin boxes placed inside wooden cases, with a thickness of odorless paper between the wood and the tin. This method, invented by Marvin & Cammack, preserves the butter from the slightest flavor of the packing case.

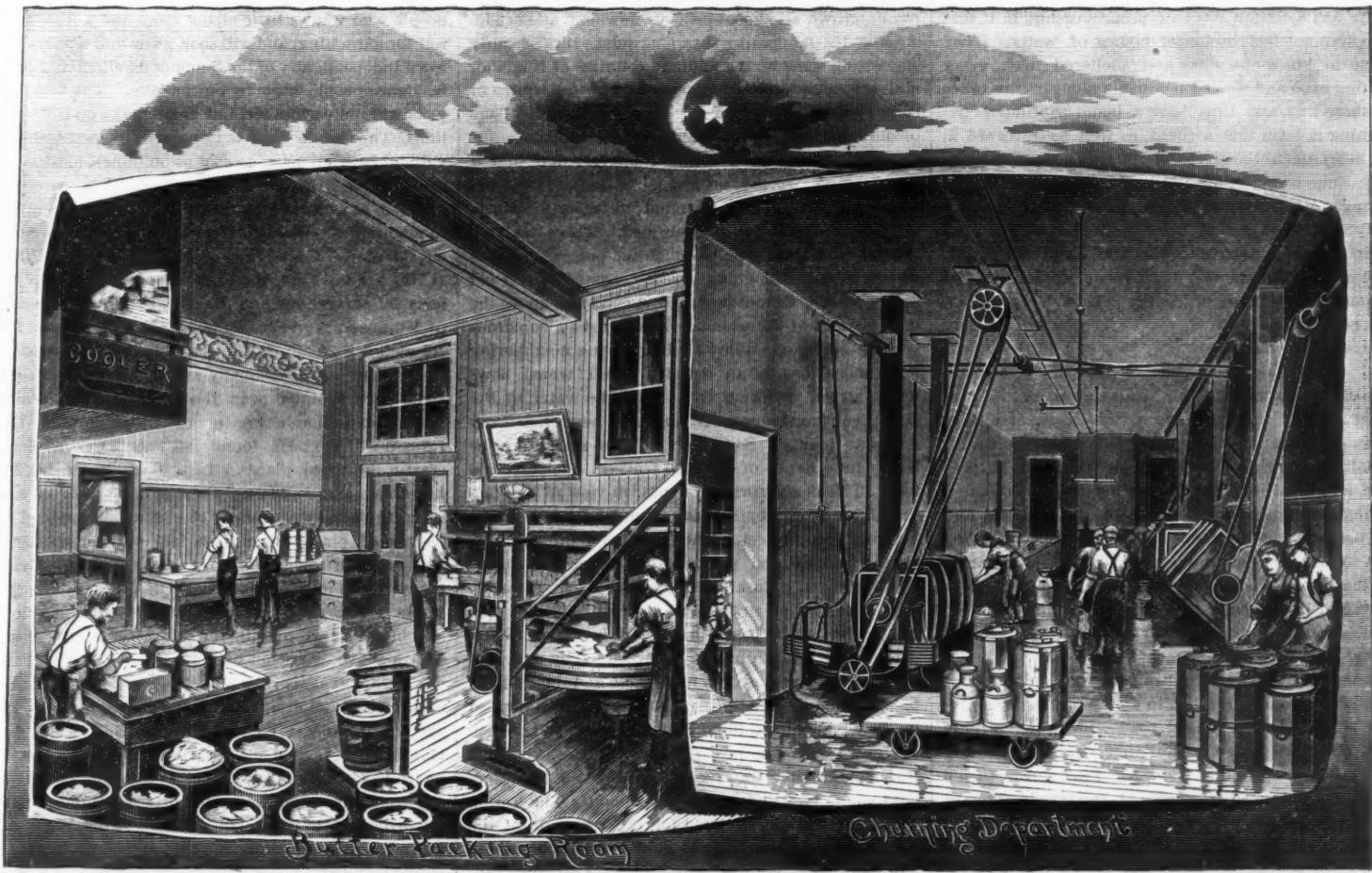
In all the rooms and processes the most absolute cleanliness is enforced. Water is used from an artesian well with a head of forty feet and a flow of thirty barrels per minute. The floors of oak are kept as clean as plenty of this pure water can make them.

with the dairy business. Butter and eggs is a familiar phrase in trade. The buying, sorting, storing and shipping of eggs is one of the branches of the Crescent Creamery Company's business and in their cold storage houses they have room for 2,000,000 dozen. The eggs are bought in the month of May, chiefly, because the white is firmest then and they are less likely to spoil by the yolk touching the shell. They are sorted by men, who hold up two at a time before the hole in a sheet iron cylinder within which a lamp is burning. If the egg looks rosy or translucent it is perfectly fresh and is put among the "firsts." If it shows a little filmy appearance it goes to the "seconds," and its destination is the baker's or the cheap boarding house. The remaining class is rejected and these are thrown away.

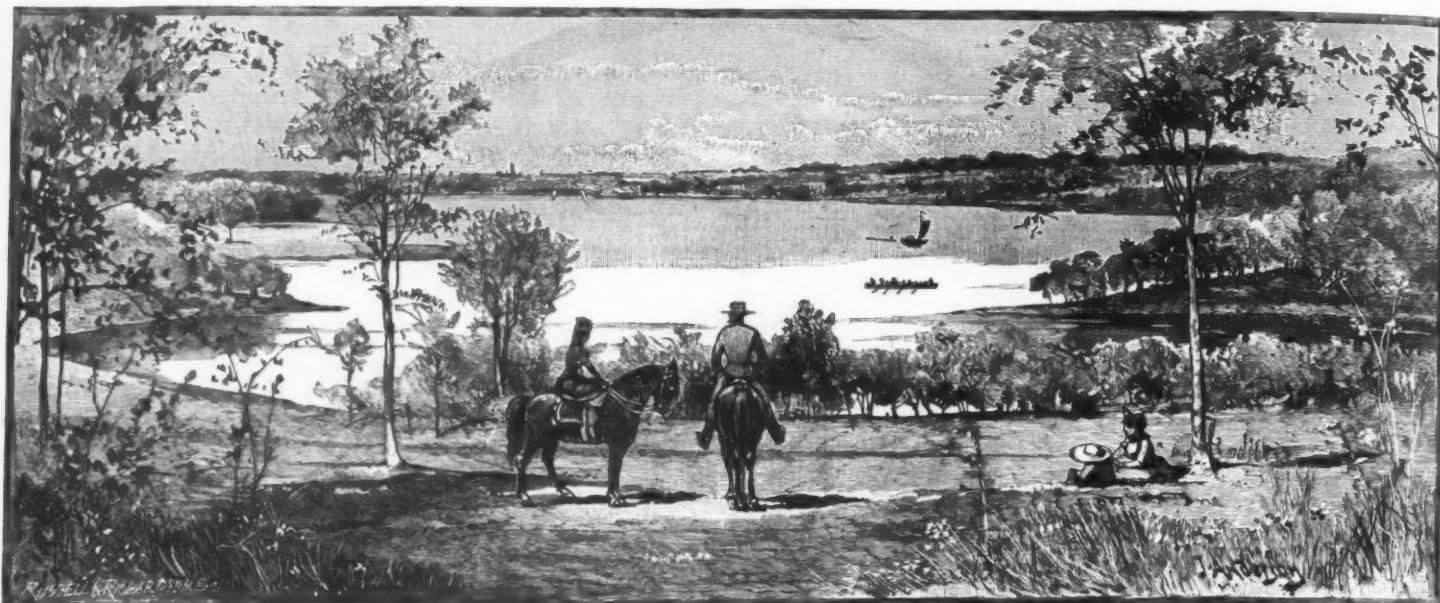
The Crescent Creamery sell milk in St. Paul and Minneapolis and will soon put in machinery for making the fresh condensed milk so popular in Eastern cities, which is in reality purified milk, with all the cream retained in it in a condensed form.



THE CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY'S WHOLESALE AND STORAGE PLANT AT TACOMA, WASHINGTON.



VIEWS IN THE CRESCENT CREAMERY, ST. PAUL.



VIEW OF LAKE ELMO LOOKING NORTH.

LAKE ELMO.

A Beautiful Park and Lakeside Home Suburb near St. Paul.

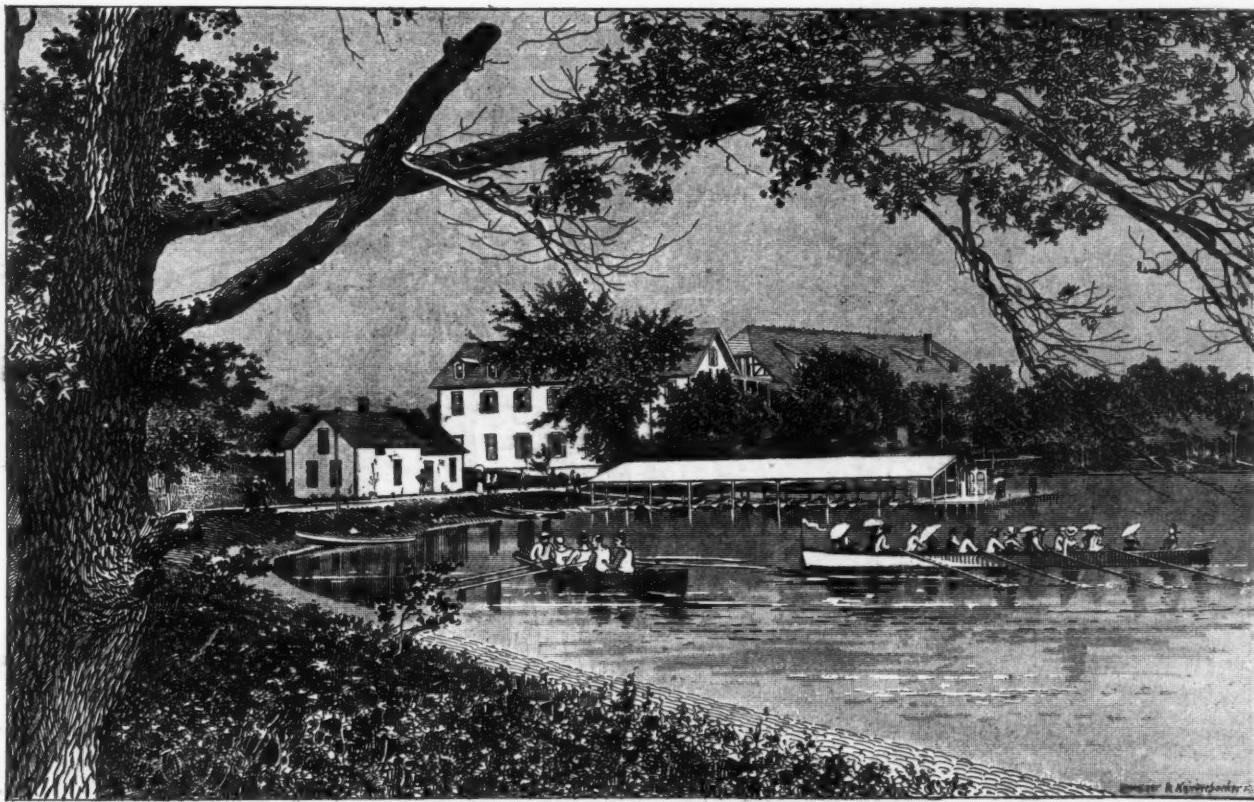
In a depression on the high, rolling plateau that separates the valley of the Mississippi from that of the St. Croix lies one of the most charming of all the Lakes of Minnesota. It does not at all rival in size such lakes as Minnetonka and White Bear, but it has special charms of park-like shores, deep, clear water, and picturesque bays and promontories, and then there is a certain coziness about it that appeals to the fancy and makes it warmly liked by all who are familiar with it. Lake Elmo is less than two miles long, and from almost any point on its high banks the eye takes in its whole surface, its pebbly beaches, and its oak-covered terraces and hills. Perhaps it is on this account that the Summer dwellers there feel a certain sense of proprietorship in it that one does not feel in larger bodies of water. They come to know every bay and sheltered nook, every jutting cape and shaded peninsula along its five miles of shore line, and thus have a home sentiment concerning it. On this account, as well as in regard to its nearness to the city and its easy accessibility by rail, Elmo has peculiar merits as a Summer villa and cottage resort. Its capacities in this direction have only recently been brought to public notice. For years it was a popular picnic and excursion resort, and as long as that was its character nobody wanted to build homes upon its shores. Then it came into the possession of a company of gentlemen of taste and wealth, who removed the bar and billiard rooms and everything that could attract the excursion multitude, persuaded the railroad to cease running Sunday trains, made of the large and comfortable hotel a first-class Summer resort for families, and set to work with an intelligent purpose and a liberal expenditure of money, to create a modern suburban village for both the Summer and all the year round residence. These gentlemen had not so much in view the making of immediate profit as the development of a peculiarly attractive place where their own home-life could be established and to which their friends and other people of culture and social worth might be attracted.

Lake Elmo is twelve miles from the Union Depot in St. Paul, and is reached in a ride of about twenty-five minutes on the Omaha road. Stillwater is only four miles distant. Commutation tickets will bring the railway fare to or from St. Paul, down to ten cents. The immediate shores of the lake rise ten or fifteen feet above the water to a terrace-like strip of ground, back of which is a rim of hills forty or fifty feet high, wooded in places, like all the nearer shore,

and in others well-tilled in grain fields or presenting graceful, undulating sweeps of pasture land. If you ascend to the crest of this rim you find that you are on the general level of the plateau, west of which flows the Mississippi, five or six miles away, and east of which lies the deep valley of the St. Croix, the further bluffs of which are in plain sight. In the valley, out of view, nestle the cities of Stillwater and Hudson. The lands on the plateau are occupied by prosperous farmers. Everywhere there is a high state of cultivation, and the absence of fences and the rows of poplar trees in front of the farm-houses gives to the landscapes a European look. Smooth country roads invite to long drives among the farms, and through groves of oaks, and by the margin of many little lakes where the water is half hidden by the leaves and flowers of pond lilies. This region is one of the oldest settled districts in Minnesota, and has outgrown all appearance of newness and crudeness. Its landscapes have a quiet, rural beauty suggesting some of the midland counties of England, and this suggestion is emphasized by the spires of country churches on the horizon, the careful tillage of the fertile soil, and the abundance of foliage.

Coming back now to Lake Elmo, we find that it has features worthy of special attention. No old shore-line can be found around its margin; consequently the water has not subsided. There are very few lakes in Minnesota in which the process of subidence is not still going on, and around which old sandy beaches cannot be found, several feet above the present level of the water. Elmo is fed by numerous springs and by one inlet leading from a neighboring lake, and it has for an outlet a brook which flows with a strong, swift current. Thus the water of the lake is constantly renewed and can never have any stagnant quality. Soundings in the middle of the lake show a depth of over 200 feet—in one place 250 feet. This is a surprising depth, in view of the fact that the greatest depth of the large lakes of the State is rarely over 80 feet. This unusual depth accounts for the coldness and purity of the water and makes Elmo fine and natural fishing ground. In the early days of settlement in St. Paul and Stillwater this lake was famous for its bass fishing. Of late years depredators have been thinning out the bass by unlawful spearing through the ice in Winter and by netting them at the outlet in Spring, but this has been stopped by the agents of the Elmo Park Company, and the fish are now increasing in numbers. Besides, the State Fish Commission has recently restocked its waters with young bass and are adding salmon. The fishing will henceforth be reserved for the residents of the park and their friends and under this policy there will soon be no better lake in Minnesota for game fish.

The Elmo Park Company, of which James E. Moore is President, John S. Prince, Treasurer, and J. E. Stryker, Secretary, owns 750 acres at Lake Elmo. It practically controls the whole lake front, for private owners are ready to co-operate with it in its plans for improvement and for enhancing the desirability of the lake as a place of residence for people of the better class. The company has platted 330 acres for immediate improvement. About 150 acres, covered with a handsome grove of oaks and bordering on the lake is known as Elmo Residence Park. This tract encloses the head of the lake and reaches up a gentle slope as far as the railroad and the station. On the other side of the railroad 180 acres have been platted as the town site of Elmo. There is already a country village here, with stores and shops, and the growth of the Residence Park will make business for more people. Besides, the land is desirable for homes for people who want a little elbow room and a little good soil for gardening, and will soon grow into a suburban town independently of the Summer dwellers and park residence people close by on the lake. The two projects will aid each other, but each works on different lines. Thus while Elmo is to grow in its own fashion, without restrictions as to cost of buildings, location of stables, etc., Elmo Residence Park is carefully guarded so as to secure for it desirable inhabitants, to maintain the best sanitary conditions and to carry out the plans of landscape gardening made by Prof. H. W. S. Cleveland, the eminent specialist, who has been for several years in charge of the Park system of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Before laying out the Residence Park Prof. Cleveland visited the East at the expense of the company and inspected the handsome park suburbs near Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities, in order to secure the features that have been found most desirable and successful in those places. Instead of first laying out his streets and walks, and then making the lots conform to them, he reversed this common method of method of platting and first laid out the residence lots, making them conform to the natural advantages of the uneven surface. Then the drives and walks were arranged so as to follow the dépressions and not to interfere with the desirable building sites. The lots average about half an acre, but are of various sizes and shape, the object in view being to give each a good building site, so far as contour of the surface, drainage, etc., are concerned. Along the lake front a well shaded strip of about 100 feet in width has been reserved for the common use of all the residents. The walks and drives within the park are dedicated to the use of lot-holders only, and not to the public generally. They are not, therefore, public highways, but are under the control of the resi-



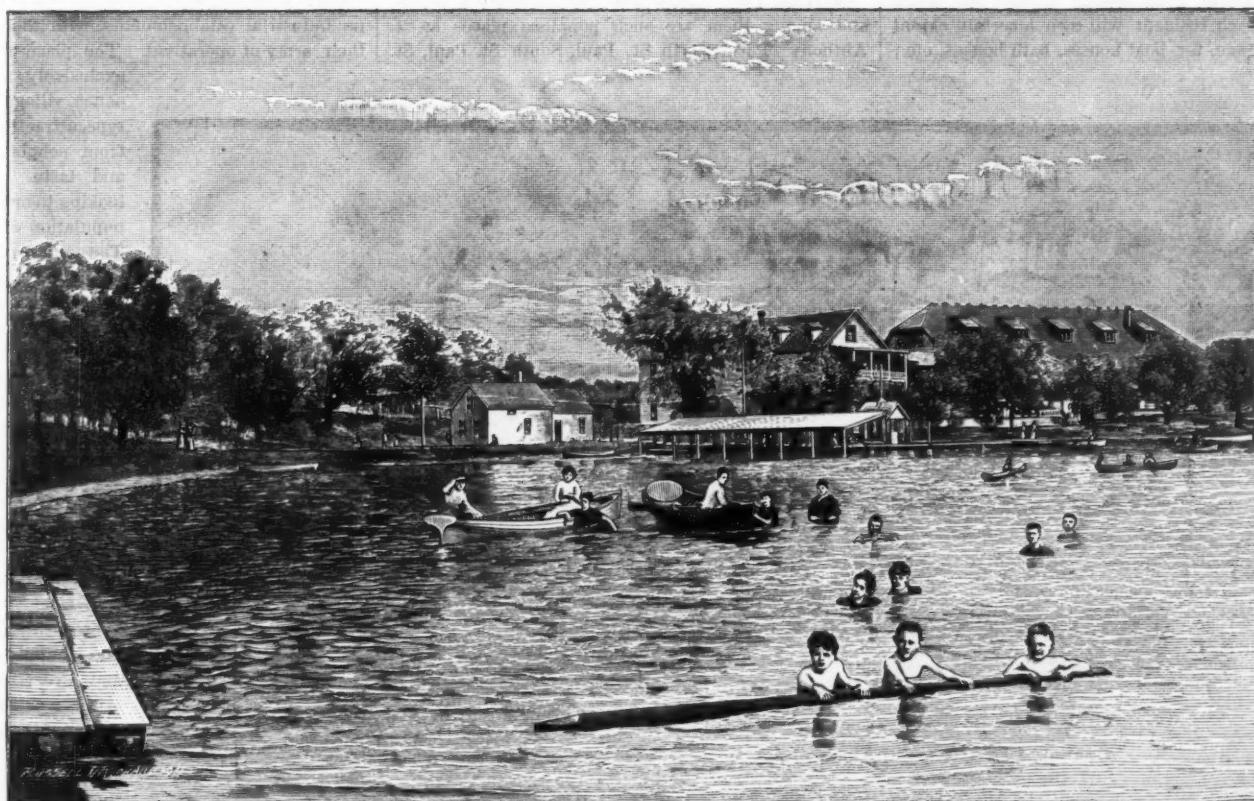
LAKE ELMO.—THE HOTEL.

dents of the park, who will have the legal right to exclude any objectionable persons. Driving through the grounds will be free to all respectable visitors, but the lot-owners retain full control, so that no trespassers can claim the right to enter park or use the lake shores for picnics on the ground that they are on a public highway. This feature of legal exclusiveness under the control of property owners has worked admirably in many of the old residence parks near Eastern cities. No buildings other than residences will be allowed in the Park, except in the stable quarters, where there will be a club stable, and where

private stables may be built. A minimum limit of \$2,500 has been fixed for the cost of the houses to be built in the Park. Water and sewerage will be furnished by the Company. The sewerage system adopted is the same as that which has been used at Pullman, Illinois, for seven years, with entire success. Pure water will be supplied at all points in the Park. Thus the main conveniences of city life will be added to the healthfulness and pleasures of country living, in a handsome park on the shores of one most beautiful lakes in Minnesota. Mr. Benetze Williams, the eminent Civil Engineer of Chicago, who

has made a specialty of water and sewerage systems, has charge of the development of the Lake Elmo plans in that department. His rough estimate as to the cost, with material and labor, is \$45,000 for the sewerage system, \$35,000 additional for the water system, \$25,000 for the fifteen miles of grading, in all \$105,000.

Handsome cottages will be erected in time for next Summer's occupancy by James E. Moore, the President of the Park Company, and a number of other St. Paul gentlemen. Park residents may board at the hotel or keep house in their homes, as suits their tastes and convenience. The shores at the north end



THE BATHING GROUNDS, LAKE ELMO.



LAKE ELMO.—A VIEW IN THE PARK.

of the lake, convenient to the hotel, boat houses and railroad station will soon be well occupied. Further down the lake, on both shores, the settlement will probably be in larger tracts, of several acres each. There is now a good road skirting the shore. On the east side this road will be thrown back a few hundred yards so as to follow the high ground, and permit the cottage tracts to extend from the road through the park-like groves, down to the water side. A similar road about the same distance from the shore, will run from north to south on the western side of the lake, to be connected by a road at the southern end upon the high ground, commanding a view over the water thus affording a drive of great beauty around the entire lake. Thus each resident will own a certain extent of water frontage, for boat houses, bath houses, etc.,

secure against intrusion from the public passing along the road. At the same time the lake views from the highway will be even more enjoyable than at present from the road following closely the shore. The slope of the land, from the beach back to the crest of the hills encircling the lake, is everywhere favorable for building sites. There are no marshes or flat meadows near the lake. In fact the entire lake frontage can be improved for villa and cottage sites.

The establishment and growth of suburban villages tributary to St. Paul has been one of the most marked features of the progress of the metropolis in recent years. Four years ago there was but one such village—Merriam Park. Now there are at least a dozen, and among them are such populous places as St. Anthony's Park, North St. Paul, South St. Paul, St.

Paul Park, Gladstone and South Park. The suburban movement has evidently only fairly begun. As the city proper grows lots will become still dearer and smoke, and dust and noise will increase. People who love fresh air and a little elbow room will have to seek the near country, where they can gratify their taste for rural scenes and at the same time have all the substantial comforts and conveniences of the city. Nearly all the new suburban towns thus far established are based to some extent on manufacturing industries. The population supported by factories is not always of the class that the business man of the city desires to be surrounded with when he makes for himself a rural home. At Elmo Park there will be no industrial establishments, with their smoke and their army of operatives. The place will always be exclusively a home residence village of the best type, attracting its dwellers from people of education and taste. No projects looking to mere increase of population will be adopted. The owners of the property are not obliged to sell to all applicants. On the contrary they are fully able to carry out in all details their liberal plans for making the shores of this beautiful lake an ideal place for home life. To the natural advantages of one of the most charming and healthful spots in Minnesota will be added everything that modern sanitary science has devised for securing good drainage and a supply of pure water and everything that the art of a skillful landscape gardener can suggest in the way of walks and drives, lawns, flowers, and shaded nooks.



THE PARK AS SEEN FROM LAKE ELMO.



Entered for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

E. V. SMALLEY, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

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ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, JULY, 1890.

GRINDING WITH THE WATER THAT RUNS BY.

Teachers like those of common clay, must expect that their work will be judged by its results. Systems and methods of teaching will be measured in the public mind, not by their symmetry, their scientific arrangement, but by the scholarship of their finished product. If the proficiency of the pupils satisfies the public it will reck little by what method the excellence is produced; if it does not come up to expectation no demonstration of the nicety of methods, no disquisition on systems will be taken by that public as sufficient for the failure to produce what it wants. "Yes," it will answer, "your machine is very nice and works smoothly but it does not turn out the kind of goods we want." Grant that the public is a dull, incompetent critic; that it is uneducated; that it is unappreciative; that it expects too much to be made of the material it supplies and that it is possible that the public does not really know with precision what it wants. Admit that it cannot be expected to understand either the theory or practice of teaching and that it is therefore unreasonable and a bit impertinent in finding fault with the work of those who have made the details of that work a constant study for years. Still we must admit that the parents, who are the general public of the teachers, have a very natural interest in the "raw material" they put in the hands of teachers for manipulation and when, in addition, we reflect that this same public hold the purses out of which salaries must come, it may not be prudent to pass its faultfinding by with noses in the air.

That the public is not satisfied with the products of the graded schools of our villages and cities no teacher is in ignorance, or if so, need not be if at all in touch with the sentiment of any of these communities. This discontent sometimes finds vent in the press in editorials more or less learned. The existence of teachers' meetings, institutes, normals and educational journals bear indirect testimony to its reality. "What is the matter?" the public asks. "We pay more to maintain our schools than for the support of all other branches of the government and they turn out a lower grade of scholarship than did our old-fashioned country schools." These complaints come, too, at a time when teaching as an art is approaching if it has not entered the domain of science; when trained minds are on the alert to discover new avenues of approach to the youthful mind; when their experience was never so widely given to

the profession in the multitude of text-books; when the hunger of young minds for knowledge had, in and out of school, never so many stores open to it. Normal schools have been multiplied to train teachers in the methods which experience has approved as the best and a generous public has unstintedly voted supplies for the appliances those methods call for. If, in spite of all this, a complaint exists which is so general that there must be "something in it," should not conscientious educators re-examine their systems with a patient purpose to see if they cannot be improved or changed for the better? And if convinced that their system has in it anything that retards the development of the mind of the pupil, should any pre-conceived idea, any prejudice in favor of that which is established, prevent a change?

It is with a view of aiding in this investigation that this article is written. It is offered not as embodying a remedy but as a suggestion of lines of search. The writer is encouraged to submit it to a body of experts because of the common experience of the value and utility of sidelights. It is not wise to reject suggestions merely because they come from sources outside of the line of thought or action involved. In further palliation of any seeming impertinence the writer urges that most of us have entered our business lives from the schools and, in our children, who are treading the paths once familiar to us, we are drawn to give our schools more or less of our thought and attention.

The country district school has two marked disadvantages in the shortness of the terms of school and the incessant change of teachers, and yet it has given to the country a rich fruitage. In localities where these drawbacks are minimized the scholarship is admittedly better than that of the city or village graded school. While there may be in the greater zest for instruction caused by the lesser opportunities of the country pupil, something to account for this disparity, it is not all-sufficient. There must be other causes operating aside from either the aptitude of the pupils or the merit of the teachers. One of these is what may be termed the elasticity of the country school, which permits the free development of the mental powers special to each scholar. John, who is bright in mathematics but a dullard in grammar, may be in the A grade in the former and the D grade in the latter study. Susan, with more power of language, but with a defective sense of locality, may be in the A grade in grammar and the B geography. The city school with its grades or forms, each with an arbitrary limitation put on the rate of progress in the studies assigned to it, makes any such elasticity impossible. It demands that John's superior mathematical power be repressed while his deficient sense of the relations of words be prodded beyond its power of development. It puts the brakes on Susan's aptness for grammar and the spurs to her slower sense of place. The result is that John, who might, with a free play for the growth of his aptitude for calculation, have become a civil or mining engineer, drops into some other pursuit with a capacity to write a business letter fairly free from grammatical blunders, while Susan acquires an ability to couch in commendable phrase a large quantity of geographical misinformation.

Advantageous as is this peculiarity of the country school to its pupils, there is a yet more powerful factor which must be taken into account and of which the country school has almost a monopoly. This may be called its utilization of the overflow of instruction. The marked feature of the opening mind is its receptivity. It is an embodied interrogation point and what teacher or parent has not found himself impaled on this point? Its condition is a chronic "I want to know, you know." What the Spring sun, with its light and warmth, is to the bare, winter-scoured earth, waking vegetation from its sleep and starting the germs toward a development into fruit and flower, such is the flood of information that pours its light into the youthful mind, to start into life and activity the aptitudes, to fruit in the ripened powers of later years, and just as seeds may lie dormant in

the ground for long, waiting that "fortuitous juncture of circumstance" which will vitalize them, so much of the information absorbed by the child is unconsciously held waiting the time when enlarged power of comprehension makes it available. In the country school all the pupils are gathered in the same room. All instruction, from the highest to the lowest studies, is given within the hearing of all. Just as the sunlight which pours in at the window diffuses itself throughout the room and is not all utilized in lighting the pages over which the students are pouring, so the instruction that is given in the recitations and by the teacher sweeps past the class receiving it and floods the open minds of all the scholars. Consciously or unconsciously much of this is absorbed by those pupils in the lower forms and every teacher sees its results when these lower form pupils come on to occupy the ground of the more advanced classes. What teacher does not recall the frequent instances in which, when some higher class "stalled" on some question, there went up from the back seats the hand of some urchin and a pair of sparkling eyes bespoke their owner's eagerness to give the correct answer? Recently a superintendent, with whom the writer was discussing the subject of this article, related a striking illustration. A twelve year old lad, coming from the Emerald Isle entirely untutored, entered the lowest form of the country school. Kept along with his classes the boy was absorbing the advanced instruction, especially in arithmetic. In the second year the A class was in analysis and ran against a problem that none in the class could solve. The teacher, observing the boy busy at his slate when he should have been at his reader and suspecting that he was indulging in that forbidden pleasure, drawing caricatures of the teacher, took the slate and found, very much to his surprise, that the lad had solved the problem that puzzled the A class. What teacher of the graded schools but has noticed the greater ease with which the B classes master their lessons when they are advanced to the A grade? Why is this unless it comes from the information the class has absorbed of the overflow of instruction while listening to the recitations of the A class? From all this benefit, and who shall set limits to it? the system which grades and separates scholars of about the same average attainments into different rooms, through which they must move at a fixed uniform rate of progress, deprives the students. The A class, if there be more than one class in each room, see nothing of the work which is being done by the scholars in the room next ahead. The "overflow of instruction" in that room is wasted, save so far as the B class catches that given the A. John and Susan must be in one grade. Their brighter faculties must stand waiting for their duller ones. The effort is to do what nature never intended, to bring about an all-round development, and the inevitable result is mediocrity. Then, when the pupil has reached the higher grades and takes up more difficult studies, how much of this "breaking down," this "overwork," of which we are hearing so much, would be obviated had the pupil been more or less familiarized with these studies; could it have heard them taught while it was yet in the rear. Another consideration affects the teachers themselves. Are they not feeling the restricting tendencies of the division of labor which the system involves? As modern industry has given us the shoemaker who can shape a heel or attach a sole but cannot make a shoe, so we are not evolving teachers who are only fitted to teach in some limited capacity? Already we have "primary" teachers and "intermediate" teachers and "principals," but how many of these would feel competent to take charge of a school which demanded ability to teach all the branches embraced in all these divisions? Are we not producing with this system just the same sort of teachers that it is producing scholars?

These suggestions point to the combination in our city schools of the advantages they already possess with those which are peculiar now to the country school. Instead of one or two forms or grades in each room there would be all the grades. Instead of one principal reserving to himself the instruction of

the highest classes, the teachers would all be principals teaching pupils in all the forms. Instead of students plodding with a slowness which breeds indifference, through an eight year course, they could attain a higher scholarship in less time. Aptitudes which it should be the chief purpose of education to develop, would have a natural growth and the youth be thus helped to do that which nature fitted him with capacity to do better than he could other things.

The details of making the combination should present no insuperable difficulties. The main factors are the number of pupils, the number a teacher can economically handle, the number of rooms available. Given these and the distribution of students is only a question of division, a sufficient number of those in the same branches of study being assigned to each room so as to insure its having a class in each. Certainly, if our schools will be improved by this change no mere difficulties of detail whether real or captious, should prevent its adoption.

HOW THE SIOUX RAISE POTATOES.

An item from the *Turtle Mountain Star* to the effect that a car load of potatoes had been recently distributed to the Indians on that reservation, recalls the story told on Secretary Noble in Washington, about his potato experiment with the Sioux. The secretary is taking an unusual interest in the noble red people at present and has some very common sense ideas about the manner of dealing with them—ideas that have not generally marked the conduct of that department during past administrations. The secretary, learning that the Indians wanted some seed potatoes, in the interest of Indian industry and agricultural advancement had a lot of a fine variety sent out to the reservation, with special directions about planting, tending the vines and caring for the crop. The secretary thought he had at last found an agricultural operation that an Indian could succeed at and prided himself on his business-like policy so different from the theoretical management of missionaries and New England enthusiasts.

The potatoes were planted by our untutored friends in due season, but, as the secretary learned afterwards, instead of being cut into pieces and the eyes used, the entire lot was dumped, just as received, into one hole and carefully covered up. The result of this new method of potato culture was not, however, to bear its full fruition, either in the interest of Uncle Jerry Rusk's department or for the education of the Indians themselves. It was not long before the Indian stomach began to assert its well known supremacy over the Indian and from that instant the potato crop of 1890 on the Sioux reservation was doomed. Peck by peck those splendid seed potatoes, planted amid such high hopes of the secretary and with the best intention that an Indian could possess, began to disappear. Whenever meal time hove to a forage was planned and promptly executed on the potato crop, and as an Indian's dining hour is always a living and present essence with him, the pile of government tubers rapidly disappeared. Every potato was dug up and eaten. The secretary is now reflecting on the vicissitudes of Indian agriculture in the far West and it is said that he admits his policy is in a sadder, but wiser shape.

A VIOLET FROM THE GRAVE OF THOREAU.

'Tis meet that he who loved all wild flowers well,
Should sleep beneath this canopy of blue
And purple violets, impearled with dew,
'Midst lowly grasses of secluded dell.
He Nature loved in all her varying moods
Of Summer loveliness, or Autumn grace,
The joy of Spring, or Winter's crystal trace
On lake and stream; in forest solitudes,
By Walden pond, or winding Merrimac;
The growth of tree or plant his calendar
Of days; by night the mystic magnet star
His guide and friend: alone, nor knew the lack
Of common friendship,—earth and sky and sea
Were unto him diviner ministry.

ISADORE BAKER.



"WHAT can the Twin Cities do to profit by the World's Fair at Chicago?" asked a Minneapolis friend. In the talk that followed this question it was agreed that no sort of a show would be an attraction to the people satiated with the great show in Chicago; and it was further agreed that St. Paul and Minneapolis should co-operate in doing something that would bring at least thus far into the Northwest thousands of the Chicago visitors. We must, of course, show our products and characteristic industries at the World's Fair, but we want also to show our two cities and something of their supporting country to a multitude of intelligent people who will never before in their lives have been further West than Chicago, if as far. Now for a plan. Why not organize a series of weekly excursions, with a low round trip fare and coupons attached to the tickets for hotel entertainment and for drives about St. Paul and Minneapolis? There might be at least one free excursion for State and foreign commissioners, jurors and the chief officers of the fair, with a banquet in each city. These excursions should be organized at a Twin Cities headquarters building erected on the fair grounds and this building should be in charge of two competent, enterprising commissioners, one from each city. A liberal sum should be raised by subscription or by appropriations from the cities' funds to pay the expenses. Some such excursion as this would bring ten thousand of the best class of the exhibition visitors to our dual Minnesota metropolis, and would produce large and beneficial results.

THE two Dakotas are being steadily Scandinavianized. A Norwegian paper published in Minneapolis, called the *Ugebudet*, lately gave a broadside of portraits of Scandinavian Dakotians who have risen to important public positions in State or county affairs. Americans are gradually giving way to Swedes and Norwegians. The Americans go further West where there are opportunities for speculation in lands and town lots; while the Scandinavians like the Dakotas and once established there stay and write to their relatives in the old country to come and join them. The speculative era, which comes in the early development of all new regions, has passed by in the Dakotas. Only steady industry wins now and for this the Scandinavian settlers are well adapted by their disposition and training. They are happy in the possession of broad acres of fertile prairie and they set to work earnestly to till their lands and improve their condition. They are a sturdy class of people and they make good American citizens. They have all received a common school education in their old homes, they subscribe to newspapers published in their own language and they learn to speak English rapidly. They are clannish, but no more so than the Germans and not as much so as the Irish. There is no reason to regret the fact that they are taking hold, in large and constantly increasing numbers, of the task of subduing and making fruitful the vast prairies of North and South Dakota.

A FARMER told me in Fargo lately that thirty car loads of millet seed had come to that town this season up to June 10th and had all been used in seeding land for forage. The farmers of Cass County, he said, had come to the conclusion that it was better to raise millet for feeding stock rather than depend upon wild hay. In dry seasons the wild grass is scant and short and in wet seasons there is so much water in the swales that it is impossible to get upon the best

natural meadows with a mower. About three tons of millet can be raised to the acre and the land is in excellent condition for wheat the ensuing year if the millet be cut before the seeds are formed. It is a curious fact that if the plants are allowed to go to seed wheat turns out very badly upon the same ground the following season.

I HAD an interesting talk on a train in Northern Minnesota one day last month with a farmer who has a large grain and stock farm near Glyndon, Minn. He said he had lately made a visit to his old home, in Bedford, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and that he had found land which used to be worth from \$50 to \$75 an acre when he was a boy would now hardly bring \$30. He had returned to Minnesota convinced that the business of farming was even more depressed in the East than in the Northwest and that he was at least as well off in Minnesota as his old neighbors back in Ohio. "The causes of the depression," he said, "appear to be world-wide. Owing to the improvements in agricultural machinery, the opening of new lands in our West, and in Australia and Buenos Ayres, the building of railroads in India, and the multitude of ocean steamers which bring to the world's markets the surplus food products of every region on the globe, production has run ahead of consumption. It won't be long, however, before population will overtake the aggregate food supply and then we shall have a long period of higher prices and good times for farmers."

THE Canadian government continues to pursue a narrow and exclusive policy concerning new railway enterprises. Recently this policy was pushed to a degree of meanness that was almost ridiculous. In the plans for the extension of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad to the new mining district of the Upper Kettle River Valley it was found necessary to follow the river for about twelve miles through British Columbia territory in order to avoid crossing a range of mountains. The stream rises in the State of Washington, flows north, makes a loop within the dominions of the Queen and then returns to American soil. The Canadian authorities positively refused permission for the construction of that little link of road on the ground that it might divert some traffic from the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is more than a hundred miles distant at the nearest point. So the project for a road up Kettle River must be abandoned unless a pass in the mountain range can be found which will be practicable for railway construction.

MAJOR PETER RONAN has just been re-appointed agent for the Flathead Indians, in Montana, in spite of the fact that his politics are not those of the Administration at Washington, and of the further fact that a pretty strong effort was made to displace him by an active politician of the dominant party. The Major has served a long time at the agency and is one of the few Indian agents who have made no money. The Indians in his charge all like and respect him and they are making satisfactory progress in civilization year by year. He has no hobbies about the treatment of Indians and does not expect to make white men of them in a single generation. He shows them how to build comfortable little log houses, to fence a few fields and to care for cattle and horses, but he does not require them to give up their semi-nomadic habits and thinks that it is a good thing for them, physically and morally, to go off to the mountains now and then on a hunting expedition, or to the lake to fish or to some distant prairie to dig the camas root. He never tries to boss them except when necessary to preserve order and keep things moving in the right way.

ON a train in Montana I met a Portland, Oregon, acquaintance, Mr. Wilcox, who is a banker and a mill owner. He exports flour to China. I asked him if the current notion on the Pacific Coast is correct that we are educating the Chinaman to eat white bread instead of rice. "It's purely a matter of econ-

omy with the Chinese," he replied. "When the rice crop is short and rice is dear they eat our flour, but if they can live cheaper on rice they leave our flour alone." "What is your experience with the Chinese merchants who sell your flour? Can you depend upon their honesty?" "They are very shrewd, close buyers, but I never lost a dollar by giving them credit. They pay their debts promptly and value their commercial standing for integrity as highly as any white merchant."

A BOSTON literary man lately sent me a chapter on Minnesota which is to go into an illustrated "Hand Book of the United States" shortly to be published. He requests me to go over the manuscript and correct any errors that might appear. There were very few errors to note, the work having been carefully done with the aid of recent publications; but on the first page the mistake was made of saying the whole area now comprised within the State boundaries was formerly occupied by the Sioux. The fact is, Minnesota was about half Sioux and Half Chippewa before the white settlement came in. The region of forests and lakes belonged to the Chippewas and the prairie country to the Sioux. The former were woods and canoe Indians, subsisting on fish and venison; the latter had ponies and roamed the plains, hunting the buffalo and the elk. There was deadly hostility between the two tribes and the country along the Mis-

sissippi, near St. Paul, was disputed territory—a sort of "dark and bloody ground" where they went to hunt scalp. When a battle took place in the woods the Chippewas usually had the best of it; but when the Sioux caught their enemies on the prairies they rarely failed to come off triumphant. Gov. Ramsey, the first Territorial executive, saw a fight between two parties within the present limits of St. Paul. At the time both tribes were at peace with the whites, but not all the persuasion of their white friends could restrain them from keeping up their hereditary warfare.

The *Methodist Herald* notifies the clerical profession that a young man and woman are traveling over the country getting married whenever and wherever they can find a preacher who can change a twenty dollar bill, the bill in every case being a counterfeit for which the thrifty couple get a large portion of the amount back in good money. This is a new industry and shows the resources of inventive genius. The scheme may be a success in places where preachers have good salaries and lay up filthy lucre against a rainy day, but out here in the West, where five-dollar bills and yellow-legged chickens seldom gladden the eye of the average minister it wouldn't work. That couple would come as near starving to death as some of their intended victims do in this portion of God's footstool.

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The City of Mandan is situated on the western bank of the Missouri River, at the point where the Northern Pacific Railroad crosses that great navigable stream. Its position is precisely like that of Omaha, in Nebraska. Like Omaha it is the gateway to an immense country between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains, and is on the line of a great transcontinental railroad running through to the Pacific Coast. The Missouri is navigable for fifteen hundred miles above Mandan to Fort Benton and for the entire distance from Mandan to its mouth near St. Louis. For 200 miles west of Mandan the country is a rolling prairie, diversified with ranges of grassy hills. The land is all fertile and is well adapted for general farming and stockraising. Much of the country is underlain with beds of coal. Mines are now operated at Sims and Lehigh and excellent steam coal is delivered upon the side track in Mandan for \$2.50 per ton. Cheap fuel and good transportation facilities by both rail and river are sure to make of Mandan an important manufacturing point in the near future. Its situation for commerce is so commanding that it already controls most of the mercantile trade for the entire country in North Dakota lying west of the Missouri. This region is very new in its settlement and is steadily increasing in population. Further west lie the great cattle ranges and the productive irrigated valleys of Montana, and the extensive mining districts of that new State, which now produce more than \$50,000,000 of gold and silver annually. With the development of trade and manufactures in Mandan much of the trade of all this region, embracing a territory about 700 miles in length by about 300 in breadth, will naturally center at this favorable locality for commerce.

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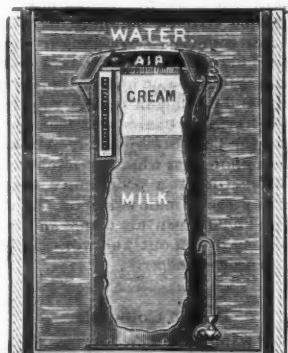
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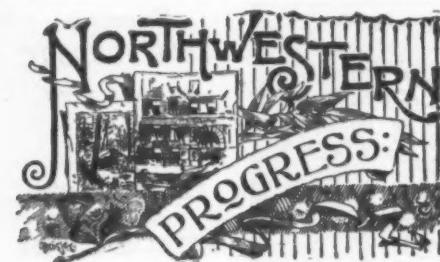
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MINNESOTA.

DULUTH is again talking of bridging the harbor entrance canal in order to give access to Minnesota Point for railway trains and teams. Plans of a handsome drawbridge swinging on a center pier have been prepared.

THE Northern Pacific now runs two through trains a day over its entire main line to Tacoma, Seattle and Portland, one leaving St Paul at the old time, 4:15 P. M., and the other leaving at 8:10 A. M. The morning train has a through sleeper from Chicago, which leaves that city at 5:30 P. M., by way of the Milwaukee road. The evening train has a through sleeper which comes over the Wisconsin Central, leaving Chicago at 10:45 P. M. The time of both trains is considerably shorter than was made by the old Pacific express. This new arrangement is demanded by the increased passenger traffic of the road, which makes it difficult for one train to effectually handle all the business for Montana and Coast points.

THE Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, which already owns five mills in Minneapolis and vicinity, having a capacity of 14,000 barrels of flour per day, has secured a lease of the C. C. Washburn Flouring Mill Company's mills "A," "B" and "C," with a capacity of 8,500 barrels per day, giving the English syndicate, represented in Minneapolis by Charles A. Pillsbury as general manager, control of eight mills, with an aggregate capacity of 22,500 barrels per day. The total daily capacity of the four mills of Minneapolis is 38,575 barrels. Mr. Pillsbury says that over \$5,000,000,000 cash has been added to Minneapolis by the purchases and leases of the syndicate which he represents. The mills of the old firm of C. A. Pillsbury & Co. had a daily capacity of more than 10,000 barrels of flour, making it the largest milling concern in the world. At the time of the sale the English Syndicate it took in also the Washburn Mill Company, owned largely by United States Senator W. D. Washburn, giving a total capacity of about 14,000 barrels a day. The capacity under the present consolidation is, as stated above, about 22,500 barrels, requiring 100,000 bushels of wheat daily to supply their full capacity.

THE line of the Duluth & Winnipeg road from La Prairie, the present terminus north and west is as follows: The line keeps along the northeast bank of the Mississippi from La Prairie, passing through the town of Grand Rapids, and almost directly northwest, north and east of Lake Winnibigoshish. At a point some twenty miles northwest of this lake it trends to the northward and crosses Red Lake at the narrows at its center. North from Red Lake the road runs almost direct to the west end of Lake of the Woods, where the American line ends at a connection with the Winnipeg & Duluth, which runs almost directly northwest to Winnipeg. It is expected that a great traffic in logs and lumber from the Red Lake reserve will be opened by the new road and that a good deal of lumber business that now goes west from Rat Portage over the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Winnipeg and beyond will go from the south end of the Lake of the Woods at the junction of the Duluth & Winnipeg, especially as most of the logs, and best by far, that are cut at Rat Portage come from the country on the American side, all of which is nearer to the Duluth & Winnipeg lake point than to Rat Portage, and much of which the road will tap by its main line.—*Minneapolis Lumberman*.

North Dakota.

A YEAR ago the Northern Pacific Railroad Company sold all its lands in Barnes County to the Minnesota and Dakota Land and Investment Company. There had been scarcely any demand for these lands for some time, owing to the depression in farming and the short wheat crops. During the past few weeks Clark & Barclay, the agents for the land company at Valley City, have made numerous sales, aggregating in value about \$12,000—a fact that is a good index to the improved condition of things in North Dakota and the hopeful feeling of the farmers. All these sales were made to settlers already established in the county who find that they need more land. Many of the purchasers are going into sheep and buy additional acreage for pasture and meadow. Sheep have been found to be an unfailing source of profit in North Dakota.

THE Northwest, and particularly the great grain-producing region of North Dakota, has experienced a wonderful transformation within the past fortnight. The gloom has been dispelled and the sunshine of hope re-

dicates from every countenance. Abundant rains have fallen, and from reports received and published in *The Argus* the past week, the crop prospect in this region was never more flattering. This changed state of affairs appears to have an inspiring effect upon all classes of industry, and the year 1890 gives promise of being one of unusual activity in every avenue of commercial industry, and the State must necessarily enjoy a growth and prosperity that has not been experienced in this part of the Northwest for many years past. This buoyant, hopeful feeling is not based upon intangible, evanescent creations, but upon conditions and circumstances as solid and enduring as anything earthly can well be. Nature has supplied the element, and seems likely to continue to do so, so long deficient and without which hope and expectations of future prosperity could have but little foundation or basis. It is a very gratifying picture to contemplate, and it is to be hoped none may fail to profit by this new and changed condition of things. Great is the Northwest, the land of the Dakotas and the Red River Valley, and the most sanguine and well-disposed prophet could not to-day begin to estimate the mightiness of its power in wealth and commercial importance a score of years hence.—*Fargo Argus*.

Montana.

LAST year Bozeman did not have the semblance of a boom and yet over \$75,000 were expended within its corporate limits in permanent improvements. This year from present indications, the amount will be at least doubled, and we shall not be surprised if a million dollars go into buildings alone. The structures are needed and would all find ready occupants at remunerative rents. Let the good work go on.—*Ararat Courier*.

IT appears to be pretty well settled in Montana that if the State Capitol goes away from Helena it will go to Bozeman. The Garden City, as Bozeman is called, from its lawns and flower-beds, its trees and its fine agricultural valley, is making persistent efforts to secure the prize and is backed by the popular sentiment of a large part of the State. On the recent occasion of the excursion from Butte to Bozeman to celebrate the opening of the Northern Pacific Short Line between those towns, the committee of ladies who served the hungry excursionists with the lunch at the city hall, wore dainty little red rosettes with the inscription, "Bozeman for the Capital." Little labels similarly inscribed decorated the dishes, cutlery and in fact everything else to which they could be fastened. Some of the excursionists averred that the little stickers even adorned the glasses in the saloons, while many of them smoked cigars also labeled, and as the smoke left their lips it formed itself into wreaths, "Bozeman for the Capital."

PROSPEROUS MONTANA.—Montana is on a high tide of prosperity, unexcelled, if it is equalled, by any State in the Union. Its incalculable mineral resources, extending all over the mountainous portion, are just now beginning to be fairly developed for gold, silver and copper, and give assurance of greater and continuous product of these nobler metals at least during the next twenty-five years. The product of these will maintain a prosperity that no possible contingency can seriously impair. These facts are impressing themselves upon capitalists throughout the country and abroad, and account for the heavy influx of money into Montana for investment in mines, farms, town property and business enterprises. Every year sees more extended railroad facilities and every mile of railroad encourages mineral development. Money invested in Montana now can scarce fail of profitable return. New communities are being established, villages increasing to towns and towns to cities with a healthy growth, while there is an increase of metal product and business everywhere in the mineral regions.—*Deer Lodge New Northwest*.

DRIP MINING—A great deal of interest is manifest just at present among Butte mining circles over the deep development work now being carried on in the camp. The Lexington mine is attracting the most attention just now, as it is the deepest shaft in the camp. There is no development in this mine below the 1,100-foot level. From that point, however, the shaft has been sunk to the depth of 1,400 feet, and the crosscut to the north to develop the lead is now under way. It is estimated that the lead will be encountered in about two weeks, and the future of silver mining in Butte depends largely on the result. It will either establish silver mining on a permanent basis, like copper, with practically inexhaustible reserves of ore to draw from, or else it will demonstrate the fact that silver propositions must be confined principally to the reduction of the oxidized ores in the upper levels of the copper mines, and in the development of the silver prospects to but a limited depth. The Alice Company, just north of the Lexington, is making the same experiment, but sinking has now suspended at the depth of 1,300 feet, and crosscuts are being run.—*Montana Mining Record*.

Idaho.

THE SEVEN DEVILS MINES.—The prospects for Weiser and Washington County are exceedingly bright this Summer. Mr. Klein Schmidt and a party of Montana gentle-

men passed through Weiser recently en route for the Seven Devils mines. They informed our correspondent, says the *Boise Statesman*, that twenty teams are now on their way from Montana, that have contracted to haul 20,000 tons of ore from the mines to the new steamboat on Snake River. Experts say that \$1,200,000 will be realized from the Peacock mine this Summer, leaving 55,000 tons of ore in sight. This is Levi Allen's old mine, and is doubtless the richest copper mine in the world. It is estimated that from ten to fifteen thousand people will go to the Seven Devils district this year. Prospectors are daily going in that direction from Weiser.

A RICH STRIKE.—The town was in a state of excitement last evening on learning that an immense ledge of carbonate and galena ore had been struck near Sullivan on the Thompson road. The ledge is situated about one and one-half miles above the Raven on the south side of Priovich Creek, and everything had been kept very quiet up to the last night, when the news leaked out. It is stated by those who have been there that it is the richest strike that has ever been made in the camp. The ledge has been stripped and shown up for a distance of 2,000 feet. It shows three separate veins, each of which have five or six locations about 600 feet apart. A vein of carbonate or thirty inches in width was uncovered, besides eighteen inches of galena. The first locations were made by Messrs. Cater and Darling, who have been prospecting around Sullivan, and they have at last been rewarded by finding what is destined to be the largest and richest silver mine in the camp.—*Coeur d'Alene Sun*.

Washington.

\$18,000 WORTH OF ALFALFA.—The *Moxee Company*, of Yakima, has an order from the Sound for one thousand tons of baled alfalfa to be delivered during the Summer. As the contract price is \$18 per ton, the neat little sum of that many thousand dollars will be realized on this order.

TRACK-LAYING on the Northern Pacific's extension to Gray's Harbor has been commenced. The contractors, *Messrs. Griggs & Huestes*, now have over five hundred men at work and expect to have the road completed in three months. From all reports there is quite an exciting race between the Hunt road and the Northern Pacific, to see which will be the first into Gray's Harbor.

MORE railroads, new banks, coal bunkers, seven miles more of paved streets, two school houses, to cost \$60,000; the grandest hotel in the State, a new theatre, ice factory, water reservoir, of a million gallons capacity; incandescent electric lights, saw-mill of 150,000 feet daily capacity, and yet, this is only the half of the improvements that will come to Olympia within the year.—*Olympia Partisan*.

THE SPOKANE MINERAL PALACE.—The building is to cost \$35,000, and is to be 150 feet long and two stories high, and to be situated in the center of the 300 feet square of ground. Two wings are to be added next Spring. The building is to be constructed of rough lumber, which is to be lathed and cemented, after which a coat of coarse galena is to be placed on the outside of the cement, the crevices between the particles of galena to be filled in with mica, which will afford a glittering surface. The interior is to be finished with finer galena and mica, the ceilings to be covered entirely with ground mica in various colors. The appearance of the interior when brilliantly lighted with electricity can be better imagined than described.

"I AM not a prophet nor the son of a prophet," quoth Allen C. Mason raising his head from his letter-litered desk yesterday, "but I predict the time will come when the Conconully and Okanogan mining districts will rival the Coeur d'Alene country. During my trip into the Conconully region, I had shown to me ledges as well defined and as wide as anything to be had in the Coeur d'Alene. The Conconully and Okanogan quartz runs rich in silver and gold. I am having prepared and placed in sacks fifty or sixty tons of the Lone Star quartz. After it has been treated we shall know just what the miners will do. Yes, the Conconully country is a poor man's country. I believe it would pay a poor man better in the end to go to that country and hold down his claim, and develop it as best he could than to get out and work on the street at \$2.50 per day.—*Tacoma Ledger*.

British Columbia.

Vancouver is building a half million dollar sugar refinery, and will draw the raw sugar from Japan, China and the West Indies, and send return cargoes of lumber.

Speaking of the fur trade of British Columbia, the *New Westminster Columbian* says: "As the Indians arrive from their winter quarters the fur market is becoming more lively. This week the receipts of furs and skins have been much larger than at any time since the beginning of the year. The varieties have been land otter, bear, mink, mountain goat and sheep, raccoon and rat skins. All the furs are prime in quality, which is always the case after a severe winter.

SPECIAL MENTION.

"Wie Geht's?"

This is German salutation, literally translated "How Goes It?" Addressed to one of our friends, it was answered in this wise:

"Wie geht's" did you say, mein friend?
If you speak of the "Burlington's" train,
Schneller als time it goes, do you mind?
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Are you wishing a journey to take,
To the North, South, East or West?
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And the polite conductor and brakeman
Will to all of your wants attend.

For further information, tickets etc., apply to agents, or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent C. B. & N. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Dom Pedro Brazil.

It seems strange to say that a man was too mild a monarch, that he failed to hold his crown because he was so progressive as to be too just and too fair, yet that seems to be the case with Dom Pedro Braganza, once Emperor of Brazil. He occupied his throne longer than any other monarch living at the time, having ascended it three years before Victoria was crowned Queen of England. To treat his subjects as men and brothers was his one idea in view, and during his reign of fifty-three years he adhered strictly to it. He was the most benevolent and gentle of monarchs; his thoughts were always upon the welfare of his beloved country and his dear people. But he was ousted from the throne and exiled by relentless democracy, which abhors even the shadow of a throne, be its occupant ever so wise and amiable. What the result will be remains to be seen. One thing is certain, however. The St. Paul & Duluth will continue to maintain its prestige and popularity as the short line to and from Duluth, West Superior and other points, by furnishing the best equipment, first class accessories and quick schedule. For information address Geo. W. Bull, Gen'l Passenger Agent, or Geo. C. Gilfillan, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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Refer to Henry Hewitt, Jr., Traders Bank, Tacoma.

A Millionaire in a Pitiable Condition.

The men I pity most at New Year's time are the millionaires, says the San Francisco Chronicle. They balance their books and they find that they have not made anything like as much as they would like to have made, however much they have made. I don't know, because my business does not take me much into the haunts of the millionaires, but I judge 1889 has not been a good year for them. The other day a friend of mine went in to see a well-known real estate owner of other people's real estate as well as his own. He found him seated at his desk with his bank-book before him, in a brown study. He looked pale and haggard, and ill.

"What's the matter? You don't look well."

"Don't I? Do I look bad?"

"Yes; you look bad."

"Well, I guess you'd look bad, too, if you had \$5,000,000 lying idle in the bank, not drawing a cent of interest."

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In and around Superior and West Superior, Wis.,
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Resident since 1863. Correspondence solicited. Address,
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7 Per
Cent.

GUARANTEED FARM LOANS

7 Per
Cent.

Secured by First Mortgage on Improved Farms in Ransom, Sargent and Marshall Counties, in North Dakota. Both Principal and Interest Guaranteed.

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Individual Responsibility, - - - \$1,000,000.

The LARGEST and FINEST EQUIPPED Bank in
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WATER POWER & TOWNSITE CO.

Will answer all correspondence concerning Great
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Settlers desiring Government Land will be given reliable
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Excellent opportunities for investment. Lots for sale at reasonable prices and upon easy terms.

GREAT FALLS WATER POWER & TOWNSITE CO.,

Great Falls, - - - - - Montana.

FRED C. STODDARD. FRANK D. LOW.

STODDARD & LOW,

Proprietors of

Low's Addition to the City of Missoula.
Country & city property bought and sold on commission.
Correspondence solicited. STODDARD & LOW,
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Bozeman National Bank,

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Capital, \$50,000. Surplus, \$10,000.

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We do a general banking business, and give prompt attention to collections and any other business entrusted to us.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

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If you are interested in the development of the new prairie State of North Dakota, write to the Minnesota and Dakota Land and Investment Company, Mannheimer Block, St. Paul, Minn., for a folder map, showing where you can get cheap and good lands for farming and stock-raising near railroads, schools and towns. This map will be sent free to all applicants.

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Correspondence Solicited.

DAYTON, WASHINGTON.**To Investors and Home Seekers:**

The progressive city of Dayton is situated at the head of the fertile Walla Walla Valley at the confluence of the Touchet and Patit rivers with a population of Three Thousand, and two Railroads, a splendid Water Power, two Flouring Mills, two Chop Mills, two Planing Mills, two Shingle Mills, two Furniture Factories, a Foundry, a Machine Shop and a Brewery, fine School Houses, nine Churches, a spacious Court House which cost \$60,000, Water Works which cost \$25,000, an Electric Light Plant which cost \$25,000, a Hotel recently erected at a cost of \$40,000, a complete Sewerage System, and the most delicious climate in Washington. I have a large list of City Property and some of the most desirable Farm Property in Washington, ranging in size from 40 to 1,200 acres with prices from \$5 to \$50 per acre. Information furnished. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. B. BAKER, Real Estate and Loans, Dayton, Wash.

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BAUMEISTER & REYNOLDS,**Real Estate Brokers,****Walla Walla, Washington.**

Choice Business and Residence Property, improved and unimproved. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. References: First National Bank of Walla Walla and Baker & Boyer National Bank.

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"THE HUB OF WESTERN WASHINGTON," destined to be a great MANUFACTURING, RAILROAD and COMMERCIAL CENTRE, located on a lovely townsite in the midst of EXTENSIVE FORESTS, GREAT COAL BEDS, VAST AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES and IMMENSE MINERAL DEPOSITS.

We have recently put on the market a beautiful tract of land known as NORTHERN PACIFIC ADDITION. This property, owing to its pretty location and close proximity to the business centre, is the most desirable in Centralia. Parties investing in this property will treble their money within six months. Information furnished. Correspondence solicited.

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THE ONLY
REAL ESTATE BROKER
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10,000 Acres Hop Farms and
Unimproved Lands in Puyallup Valley.
Correspondence Solicited.
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Real Estate and Loan Agents.

We have a large list of improved and unimproved farms in the Palouse country, from \$5 to \$30 per acre. MORTGAGE LOANS negotiated for Eastern parties at a high rate of interest. Correspondence solicited.

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Collections and investments for non-residents attended to.

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D. F. PERCIVAL President. W. E. WEYGANT, Cashier.

BANK OF CHENEY,

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Farm Mortgages.

8 to 10 per cent. on Undoubted Security.
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Capital, - - - - - \$50,000.

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Allows Interest on Time Deposits.

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Centralia Real Estate Exchange.**D. R. FRENCH & CO.**

We have better bargains and better terms in CITY and FARM Property than any other firm in Washington.
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INVESTMENTS MADE FOR NON-RESIDENTS.
We have the largest and most desirable list of property in the city. Information furnished. Correspondence solicited.

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Lands and Dairy Farms
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BEN E. SNIPES & CO.,
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A Private Bank. Individual responsibility over \$500,000.
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"The Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas," was spoken in derision but it was unconscious prophecy. From a mere town "just lying around loose" in 1880, it has grown to a city of 47,000 people in 1889; with a taxable valuation of \$20,000,000; with bank clearings of \$100,000,000; with 13,000 miles of tributary railroads; with 2,200 arrivals and clearances of lake vessels, handling 3,000,000 tons of lake freight; with an elevator capacity of 20,000 bushels, handling 17,700,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000,000 more than by Chicago; with a lumber, shingle and lath cut in tributary district of 3,100,000 feet; with water power capacity of 65,000 horse-power in tributary territory; with coal receipts of 1,500,000 tons; with iron ore shipments of 500,000 tons; with churches, schools, daily papers; it is the last sea port in the shortest journey from Europe to Asia, and the first water connection with the Atlantic from Asia to Europe.

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Established 1869.

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The Oldest EXCLUSIVE Real Estate Agent in Duluth,

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

Acquaintance and Experience have Value.
INVESTMENTS FOR NON-RESIDENTS A SPECIALTY.
Correspondence promptly answered. Mention this paper.
Send for descriptive Pamphlet.

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PATTON & FRANK,

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Additions Platted and Lots Surveyed.

No. 13 First Avenue West, DULUTH, MINN.

THE NEW RAILROAD

INTO THE IRON COUNTRY OF NORTHERN Minnesota will create a revolution in the price of Pine and Iron Lands. Invest now, while choice sections can be obtained at bed-rock prices, either on the Vermillion or Massab Range. Agent for Soldier's Additional Homesteads—personal entry; no money required until title is perfected by the Government. For particulars address FRANK I. TEDFORD, 30 Fargusson Bldg, Duluth, Minn.

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W. M. OSBORNE, (Boston), Vice-President.

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\$250,000 Capital.
We Make a Specialty of Collections.
Correspondence invited. Business accounts solicited.

A. L. KINGMAN,**Real Estate and Mortgage Loans,**

Room 207 First National Bank Building,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.



HEADQUARTERS OF UNCLE SAM AT SEATTLE,

The largest City in Population and Wealth in any of the four new States recently admitted, and the Metropolis of THE NEW STATE OF WASHINGTON, and the North Pacific Coast. The great Railroad Center and leading Seaport combined; with the Great Northern R. R.; the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern; the Northern Pacific; the Union Pacific; the Canadian Pacific; the Southern Pacific; besides local railroads, all of which have secured or are securing

TERMINAL FACILITIES IN SEATTLE.

Population of Seattle in 1880, 3,533; in 1886, 10,400; July 1, 1888, 23,500; July 1, 1889, 35,000; and on Feb. 1, 1890, 43,000. Come and investigate, or send for printed matter to

ESHELMAN, LLEWELLYN & CO.,

Investment Brokers,

Seattle, Wash.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A patron of the Minnewaukan *Siftings* sends a postal to the editor: "Take out that ad—girl wanted—got one; weighs nine pounds." Another proof of the value of advertising.

A prospector in the San Bernardino Mountains killed a mountain sheep a few days ago that weighed dressed 400 pounds. Its horns measured sixteen and one-half inches round at the base.

The heliograph is used to flash signals between stations in New Mexico and Arizona that are seventy-five miles apart. Experiments will soon be made to test the power of the instrument to a distance of 100 miles.

Professor Forster, of Breslau, Germany, states that three hundred cases have come under his notice in which the eyesight has been affected by the disturbance of the circulation in the head, caused by wearing collars that were too small.

"John P. Brady gave me a black walnut box of quite small size." That sentence has been frequently printed as the shortest in the English language containing all the letters of the alphabet. Dr. F. E. Rice, of Albany, N. Y., saw it the other day and beat it with this: "Pack my box with five dozen liquor

jugs." That sentence contains fifteen letters less than the former, has but six superfluous letters, and is moreover very spirited and to the point.

Lake Chelan, Washington, never freezes although in latitude 48° north. The reason given is that it is so deep, and the warm water always rises from the bottom to supplant the cold, which goes down to warm itself. The Indians fish in the lake all seasons and use salmon eggs for bait.

Seattle was founded thirty-eight years ago by some thirty or forty men, who went there in the schooner "Extract," which had been chartered by a party of California miners to go to Alaska. These young men were landed at Alki Point and went to the site of Seattle, which was then an Indian settlement and a dense forest.

A suspicious looking trunk that had been in a Seattle warehouse for several weeks past was searched recently and was found to contain two sacks of potatoes, three Bibles and a hatful of type and some old wearing apparel. It is expected that the trunk was the property of the man who started a paper to fill a long felt want.

It is rather a startling fact that the most densely-populated square mile in the world is not in China, or Belgium, but in the city of New York, and that it is inhabited by 270,000 people, the large part of whom

are Italians, who speak their native language only and retain their native customs. The home missionary field in New York would appear to be a fertile one.

EDIBLE CARDS.—A London confectioner has placed in the market a menu card made of sweetened dough filled out very thin. The bill of fare is printed on this by ink made from colored sugar. Having ordered the dishes you want, you amuse yourself while waiting for them by eating the bill of fare, which acts as an appetizer.

A firm in Nuremberg has invented a new kind of sole for boots and shoes. The sole consists of a sort of trellis work of spiral metal wire, the interstices being filled with gutta-percha and ammoniac resin, which gives them both strength and suppleness. They are fitted with special nails on two ordinary soles, and can be produced fifty per cent. below the ordinary prices for leather ones.

A canvas-back duck flies at an habitual rate of eighty miles per hour, which is increased in emergency to 130. The mallard has a flight of forty-eight miles an hour; the black duck, pin-tail, pigeon and wood duck cannot do much better. The blue-wing and green-wing teals can do 100 miles an hour and take it easy. The red-head can fly all day at ninety miles per hour. The gadwall can do ninety miles. The flight of the wild goose is 100 miles per hour.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASHINGTON.

LARGEST CITY IN EASTERN WASHINGTON. Largest and best water-power on the Pacific Coast. Important railroad center. Railroads radiate in six directions. Extensive agricultural regions and rich mining districts are tributary to the city. Population 20,000. Two colleges, cable, electric motor and horse railroads. Numerous manufacturing concerns. Wholesale houses, gas and electric light plants and water works. Five National banks and two private banks.

JAY P. GRAVES.

CLOUGH & GRAVES,

C. F. CLOUGH.

Real Estate and Financial Agents.

Business Property and Choice Residence Property Our Specialties.
Correspondence solicited. References: Bank of Spokane Falls, First National Bank.

THE TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF SPOKANE FALLS,
Washington. Paid up capital, \$200,000.
E. J. BRICKELL, Pres't. D. M. DRUMHELLER, Vice Pres't.
M. M. COWLEY, Cashier. H. L. RICHARDSON, Ass't Cash'r.
Correspondents: New York, Importers and Traders National Bank; Portland, Or., First National Bank; St Paul, Minn.; National German-American Bank; London, The Alliance Bank, Limited; Berlin, Dresden Bank.
Deal in Foreign and Domestic Exchange at Market Rates.
Collections receive prompt attention.

A. M. CANNON, B. H. BENNETT, R. L. CLARKE,
President. Cashier. Ass't Cashier.
BANK OF SPOKANE FALLS,
Spokane Falls, Washington.
Paid up Capital, \$150,000. Surplus, \$110,000.
OLDEST BANK IN EASTERN WASHINGTON.

United States Depository.

SPOKANE NATIONAL BANK,

OF SPOKANE FALLS, WASH.
Capital and Surplus, \$115,000
Officers: W. H. Taylor, President; Chas. Hussey, Vice President; W. Hussey, Cashier.

Spokane Falls,

H. BOLSTER & CO.,

Washington.

Real Estate and Financial Agents.

Mortgage Loans and other Investments for Non-residents a Specialty. REFERENCES: First National Bank, Traders National Bank, Bank of Spokane Falls
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

J. J. BROWNE, President. F. HEINE, Vice-President.
JOHN G. STEEL, Cashier.
The Browne National Bank,
SPOKANE FALLS, WASH.
Capital Stock, \$100,000.
A General Banking Business Transacted.

CENTRAL ADDITION
To Spokane Falls, Washington,
Is centrally located and offers unequalled opportunities to parties desiring business or residence property.
The Union Depot Company's grounds are located in this addition. Rapid development inevitable. For full information apply to office of J. J. BROWNE, Browne Block

STROBACH & MUNTER,
Real Estate and Loans.
Negotiate First Mortgage Loans on Improved Farm and City Property. Correspondence solicited.
SPOKANE FALLS, WASH.

Financial Agents,

COOK & BYERS,

Spokane Falls, Wash.

Eight per cent. guaranteed First Mortgages on choice Farms in the fertile Palouse and Big Bend Countries, and on improved City Property in Spokane Falls. TRIPLE SECURITY. Will send Mortgage accompanied by Coupon Bond, Borrower's Application, giving description of property, Abstract of Title, and Insurance Policy to any bank in the United States with privilege to examine and return if not satisfactory. Reference: Spokane National Bank, Traders National Bank, Exchange National Bank, Spokane Falls. Correspondence solicited.

WASHINGTON

Is now the objective point on the Pacific Coast for those who desire a mild climate, with all the advantages and opportunities to be found in a new State.

SPOKANE FALLS

Is the metropolis of Eastern Washington. It has grown from a town of 3,500 inhabitants in 1885 to a city of 25,000 people in 1890. It is the commercial center of a vast mineral, agricultural and lumbering country, and it is fast becoming a great railroad center. Seven railroads now radiate from this city in all directions. Two of these are transcontinental lines. It has an immense water-power, estimated to be 125,000 horse power, which is easily utilized, and this alone is making it a great milling and manufacturing city.

MINNEAPOLIS

was made the largest milling center in the world by her water-power and here is a waterfall five times greater which can be used the year round, for the Spokane River never freezes. There is no more promising city in the United States to-day than this young, prosperous place. Investments in real estate here are now paying, and will continue to pay 100 per cent. profit annually, for at least two years to come. My long residence in the city of

ST. PAUL

has enabled me to gain information regarding the prospective growth of different localities, as to where the most profitable investments can be made, having noted the increase in values in that city since 1880. I have a large list of business, residence and acre property and will furnish maps and printed information regarding this city to all who may be interested. Investors can net eight per cent. on first class loans placed on brick and stone business blocks in this city. Correspondence solicited.

C. STUART WILSON,

Room 21, Heath's Block,
SPOKANE FALLS, WASH.

M. W. WINCHESTER. F. E. RUSSELL.
For Investments Write to
WINCHESTER & RUSSELL,

SPOKANE FALLS, WASHINGTON.
A Choice List of
Business, Residence, Suburban,
Acreage, and Farm Property.

Judicial Investments Made for Non-residents.
Correspondence solicited.

Reference, Washington Loan & Investment Co., Russell Manufacturing Company, Exchange National Bank.

W. A. PORTER. F. B. GRINNELL.
PORTER & GRINNELL,
Real Estate & Insurance,

Correspondence solicited. Descriptive matter mailed on application. Reference: First National Bank
SPOKANE FALLS, WASH.

MRS. ALICE HOUGHTON'S
Real Estate Office,

Spokane Falls, Wash.
A specialty made of investments for non-residents. Refers by permission to THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE, St. Paul, and A. M. Cannon, Pres't Bank of Spokane Falls.

J. T. McCARTHER,
Investment Agent,
SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.

Will purchase Town Lots, Stock Ranches, Farm Lands or Negotiable Paper for Non-residents. Ten years experience in the business. References furnished if desired.

BEWARE of poor imitations of the "SHANNON LETTER AND BILL FILE," which are offered by unscrupulous dealers simply because they can make more money on them. INSIST on being shown a complete "Shannon," or send for circulars to

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BOYER & SIVYER,

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance,

Investments Made for Non-residents.

First Mortgage Loans Negotiated.

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HELENA, MONTANA.

HELENA is the capital of the State of Montana, and the county seat of Lewis and Clarke County. Population, 20,000. Railroad, commercial and financial center of the State. Railroads radiate in eight directions. Bank deposits over \$6,000,000. U. S. Assay Office. U. S. Land Office. Steam motor line, street cars, electric light. Opportunities for investment in real estate, gold and silver mines, stock ranches and farms. Also for manufacturing and general business.

E. S. FRENCH & CO.,
Real Estate and Loan Brokers.

MORTGAGE LOANS AND INVESTMENTS FOR NON-RESIDENTS A SPECIALTY. Maps and information furnished free. Correspondence solicited.
References: Montana National Bank and First National Bank of Helena.

[No. 1649.]
First National Bank,

HELENA, MONTANA.

United States Depository.

Paid up Capital, - - -	\$500,000
Surplus and Profits, - - -	375,000
General Banking Business and Collections in the Northwest receive prompt attention.	
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T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT, Ass't Cashier.	
GEO. H. HILL, Second Ass't Cashier.	

MINING EXPERT.
Dr. G. C. SWALLOW offers his services in buying and selling Mines, thinking his long acquaintance with the mines of the country and forty years experience in mining may be useful to operators. He has several valuable mines for sale, and has business connections with several Eastern parties who wish to buy Montana Mines.
Office, St. Louis Block, No. 19½ Main St., Helena.

JOHN S. MILLER,
Attorney and Counsellor,
(Criminal Law a specialty.)
ROOM 3, UNION BLOCK, HELENA, MONT.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
OF HELENA.

Paid up Capital, - - -	\$150,000
Surplus and Profits, - - -	150,000

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AARON HERSHFIELD, Cashier.

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First-class Bonds and Warrants of States, Cities and School Districts bought and sold. Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Bullion purchased. Foreign and Domestic Exchange and Letters of Credit. Time deposits received.

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Established 1883.

Helena Business College

1,100 STUDENTS. 100 GRADUATES.

The celebrated PERNIS System of Shorthand taught by mail. Send \$2.10 for Manual. For full particulars address H. T. ENGELHORN, Pres., Helena, Montana.

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Loans and Real Estate,

Thompson Block, HELENA, MONT.

Correspondence solicited.

SHEPARD & CO.,

Real Estate and Loans,

HELENA, MONT.

Rooms 6 & 8 Atlas Building,

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Real Estate and Investments.

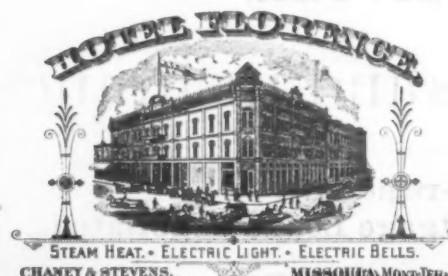
Make specialty of Acre Property and Investments for Non-residents.

HELENA, MONTANA.

MATHESON & CO.,
Montana.

Real Estate and Loans.

Can place gilt-edged Real Estate Loans at 10 per cent.
Refer to Thomas Cruse Savings Bank.
Correspondence Invited.



A COWBOY SERMON.

"Lots of folks that would really like to do right think that serving the Lord means shouting themselves hoarse praisin' his name. Now, I tell you how I look at that. I'm workin' for Jim here. Now, if I'd set around the house here tellin' what a good fellow Jim is, and singin' songs to him, and gettin' up in the nights to serenade him when he'd rather sleep, I'd be doin' just like lots of Christians do; but I wouldn't suit Jim, and I'd get fired mighty quick. But when I buckle on my chaps and rustle among the hills and see that Jim's herd is all right and hain't sufferin' for water and feed and bein' run off the range and branded by cow thieves, then I'm servin' Jim as he wants to be served. And if I was ridin' for the Lord I'd believe it was His wish that I'd ride ride out in the ravines of darkness and the hills of sin and keep his herd from bein' branded by the devil and run off to where the feed was short, and drinkin'

holes in the creek all dry and no cedars and pines for shelter when the blizzards come.

I don't see how I'd be helpin' the Lord out if I jest laid around the ranch eatin' up the grub I could git and gittin' down on my prayer bones and taffyin' the Lord up and askin' for more. The Bible says somethin' somewhere—I've got the place marked with an ace of diamonds—about how people serve the Lord by feedin' and waterin' and lookin' after the herd, and I think it would do lots of people good to read it over. When a critter has had his moral natur' starved ever since he was a calf, and been let run a human maverick till the devil took pity on him, jest 'cause nobody else didn't look after him, and put his brand on him so deep that even in the spring, when the hair's longest, it's no trouble to tell whose herd he belongs to, it shows mighty plain that the cow punchers of the Lord have been huntin' salary harder than they've been huntin' souls."—Champion (Mont.) Herald.

Northern Pacific RAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has a large quantity of very productive and desirable

AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING LANDS

for sale at LOW RATES and on EASY TERMS. These lands are located along the line in the States and Territories traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad as follows:

In Minnesota,	Upwards of 1,450,000 Acres
In North Dakota,	" 6,700,000 Acres
In Montana,	" 17,600,000 Acres
In Northern Idaho,	" 1,750,000 Acres
In Washington and Oregon,	" 9,750,000 Acres

AGGREGATING OVER

37,000,000 Acres.

These lands are for sale at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered by any railroad company, ranging chiefly

FROM \$1.25 TO \$6 PER ACRE

For the best Wheat Lands, the best diversified Farming Lands, and the best Grazing Lands now open for settlement.

In addition to the millions of acres of low priced lands for sale by the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., on easy terms, there is still a larger amount of Government lands lying in alternate sections with the railroad lands, open for entry, free, to settlers, under the Homestead, Pre-emption and Tree Culture laws.

TERMS OF SALE OF NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS.

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The price of agricultural lands in North Dakota west of the Missouri River, ranges chiefly from \$3 to \$3.50 per acre, and grazing lands from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. In Montana the price ranges chiefly from \$3 to \$5 per acre for agricultural land, and from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre for grazing lands. If purchased on five years' time, one-sixth cash, and the balance in five equal annual cash payments, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

The price of agricultural lands in Washington and Oregon ranges chiefly from \$2.50 to \$6 per acre. If purchased on five years' time, one-fifth cash. At end of first year the interest only on the unpaid amount. One-fifth of principal and interest due at end of each of next four years. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

On Ten Years' Time.—Actual settlers can purchase not to exceed 320 acres of agricultural land in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon on ten years' time at 7 per cent. interest, one-tenth cash at time of purchase and balance in nine equal annual payments, beginning at the end of the second year. At the end of the first year the interest only is required to be paid. Purchasers on the ten-years' credit plan are required to settle on the land purchased and to cultivate and improve the same.

For prices of lands and town lots in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, Eastern Land district of the Northern Pacific Railroad, apply to

GEO. W. BOARD, Gen'l Land Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

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The Northern Pacific Railroad Company mail free to all applicants the following Illustrated Publications, containing valuable maps, and describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. They describe the country, the soil, climate and productions; the agriculture and grazing areas; the mineral districts and timbered sections; the cities and towns; the free Government lands; the low-priced railroad lands for sale, and the natural advantage which the Northern Pacific country offers to settlers. The publications contain a synopsis of the United States land laws, the terms of sale of railroad lands, rates of rent for settlers, and freight rates for household goods and emigrant movables. The publications referred to are as follows:

A SECTIONAL LAND MAP OF NORTH DAKOTA, showing the Government lands open to settlers, and those taken up, and the railroad lands for sale and those sold in the district covered by the map. It contains descriptive matter concerning the country, soil, climate and productions, and the large areas of unsurpassed agricultural and pastoral lands adapted to diversified farming in connection with stock raising.

A SECTIONAL LAND MAP OF EASTERN WASHINGTON AND NORTHERN IDAHO, showing the unoccupied and occupied Government lands, the sold and unsold railroad lands, with descriptive matter relating to this portion of the Northern Pacific country. This region contains large areas of fine agricultural lands and grazing ranges, rich mineral districts and valuable bodies of timber.

A SECTIONAL LAND MAP OF WESTERN AND CENTRAL WASHINGTON, showing the unoccupied and occupied Government lands, the sold and unsold railroad lands, in Central and Western Washington, including the Puget Sound section, with descriptive matter concerning the extensive timber regions, mineral districts and the agricultural and grazing lands.

A MONTANA MAP, showing the Land Grant of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., and the Government surveys in the district covered by the map, with descriptions of the country, its grazing ranges, mineral districts, forests and agricultural sections.

ALSO SECTIONAL LAND MAPS OF DISTRICTS IN MINNESOTA.

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top of the hill, where the giant chimney will stand as an example of engineering skill. It will take 1,500,000 bricks to build this perpendicular funnel, and its cost is estimated at about \$30,000.

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Assessed value of property in 1880	\$517,927	Money spent by N. P. R. R. Co. on Terminal Improvements in 1887	\$250,000
Assessed value of property in 1888	\$5,000,000	Money spent by N. P. R. R. Co. on Terminal Improvements in 1888	\$506,000
Assessed value of property in 1889	\$20,000,000	Money spent by N. P. R. R. Co. on Terminal Improvements in 1889	\$750,000
Real Estate Transfers for 1885	\$667,000	Coal shipped in 1882	(Tons) 56,300
Real Estate Transfers for 1888	\$8,855,598	Coal shipped in 1889	(Tons) 180,940
Real Estate Transfers for 1889	\$15,000,000	Crop of Hops in 1881	(Bales) 6,098
Banks in 1880	1	Crop of Hops in 1889	(Bales) 40,000
Banks Jan. 1st, 1890	10	Lumber exported in 1889	(Feet) 107,326,280
Bank Clearances for 1889	\$25,000,000	Wheat shipped in 1889	(Bushels) 1,457,478
Wholesale business for 1889	\$9,000,000	Private Schools in 1889	4
Value of manufacturing products for 1889	\$6,000,000	Public Schools in 1880	2
Money spent in Building Improvements in 1887	\$1,000,000	Public Schools in 1889	9
Money spent in Building Improvements in 1888	\$2,148,572	Value of Public School Property, 1889	\$264,480
Money spent in Building Improvements in 1889	\$5,821,195	Value of Private School Property, 1889	250,000
Money spent in Street Improvements in 1887	\$90,000	Regular Steamers in 1880	6
Money spent in Street Improvements in 1888	\$263,200	Regular Steamers in 1889	67
Money spent in Street Improvements in 1889, over	\$700,000		

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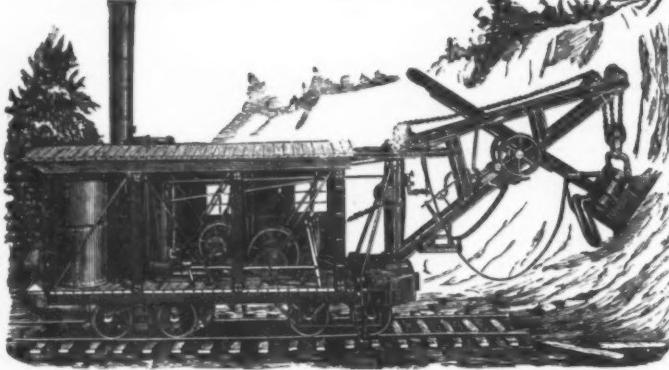
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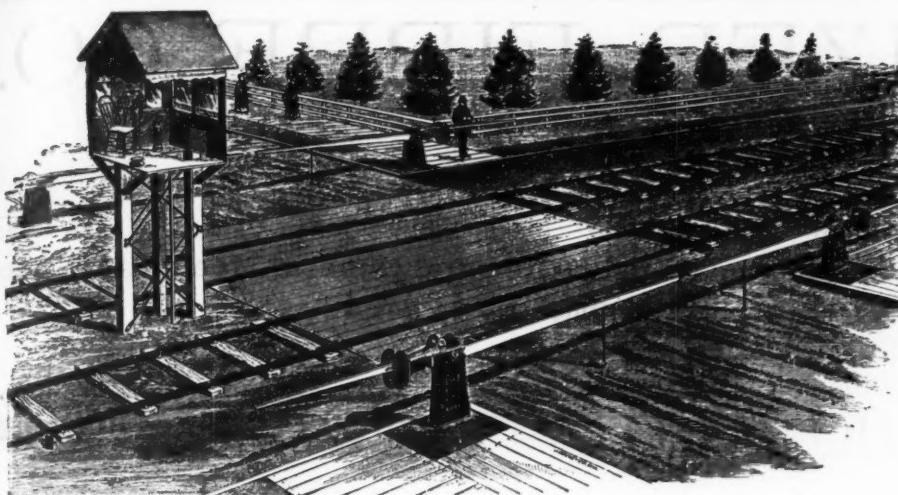
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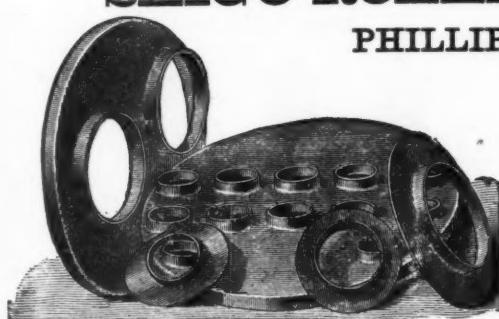
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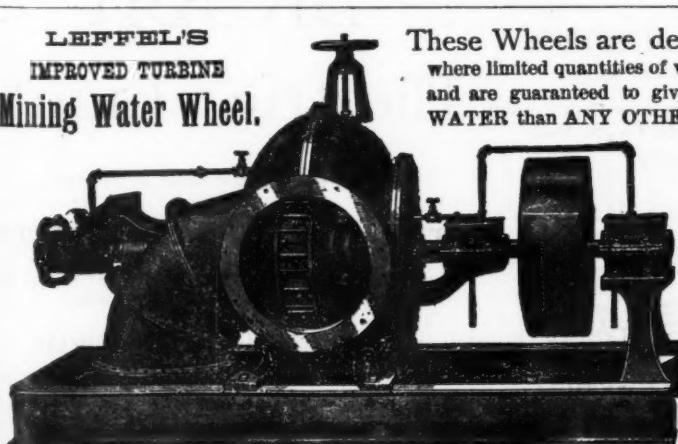
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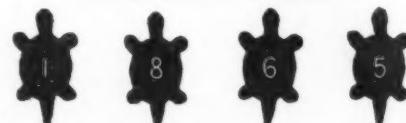
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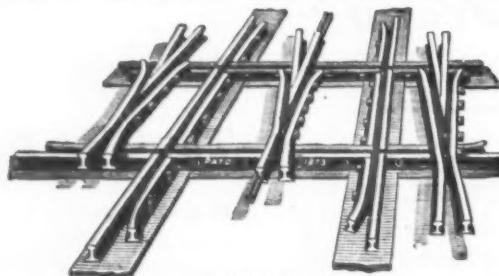
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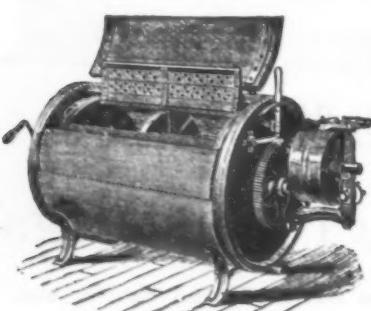
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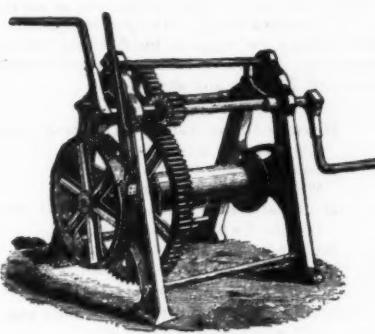
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Reporter—"Yes, I dropped in for a few minutes."

Manager—"How was the house?"

Reporter—"Small. There was lots of room."

Manager—"Lots of room, eh? Well, what did you think of my company?"

Reporter—"To tell the gilt-edged truth, I thought your room was better than your company."—*America.*

A LARGE BEQUEST.

Lawyer—"Are you the brother of John Smith, of Nebraska, sir?"

Smith—"I am; but I havn't heard anything from him for years."

"Well, he died last month."

"Indeed!" Did he leave anything?"

"Yes, he left everything he had in the world to you."

"Thank heaven—how much?"

"Eight children and the mortgage on the farm."—*Burlington Free Press.*

DESERVED A RESERVE.

"I don't know," said St. Peter, shaking his head dubiously. "I don't know. You look as though you had been dissipating—all the buttons off your shirt, your coat all frayed at the wrists, your collar unironed—no, I'm afraid I'll have to put you on the elevator when it is going down."

"But, St. Peter..."

"Well?"

"I married a woman with a mission."

"You did?"

"Yes, sir."

"Excuse me, my dear sir. Come right in. The gate's open for such as you."

So he went right in to have his buttons sewed on and so forth.

THE COAT WAS ALL RIGHT.

"See this coat?" he queried as he entered a Michigan Avenue clothing store yesterday.

"Yes, I see dot coat. Vhas somethings wrong?"

"I should remark! See how it is all shrunk up!"

"I see. How did she come?"

"I got caught out in the rain."

"Exactly. Did I sell you dot coat for water-proof?"

"No; but it hadn't ought to shrink up like this."

"Dot may be; but suppose dot coat swell out und vhas so big dot she vhas worth two dollars more—would you pay me extra?"

"Of course not."

"Exactly. She vhas even. If she shrinks you doan' blame me; if she swells you doan' pay any more. Please doan' block oop der shtore, my frendt-dis vhas my busy day."

WHY HE DIDN'T GET ANY WATER.

At a recent Sunday-school service the clergyman was illustrating the necessity of Christian profession in order properly to enjoy the blessings of Providence in this world, and to make it apparent to the youthful mind, he said: "For instance, I want to introduce water into my house. I turn it on. The pipes and faucets and every convenience are in good order, but I get no water. Can any of you tell me who I do not get any water?" He expected the children to see that it was because he had not made a connection with the main in the street. The boys looked perplexed. They could not see why the water should refuse to run into his premises after such faultless plumbing. "Can no one tell me what I have neglected?" reiterated the good man looking over the flock of wandering faces bowed down by the weight of the problem. "I know," squeaked a little five-year old. "You don't pay up!"

IT WAS THE CHURCH CALF.

A good story is told of a farmer who was of a miserly turn of mind and had attended church but little, and had given but scantily for the support of the gospel. It was in the early Summer when he started his better half with the exclamation, "Jane, we as you well know have two very fine calves, and as I have done nothing scarcely hitherto for church support I am going to give one of those calves to the church." Everything moved on merrily for a while until accidentally on a Summer's morning one of the calves came suddenly to an untimely end. The farmer looked the animal over as it lay on the green sward before him. He spent but a short time in silent thought, and then raising his eyes and looking about him to see if any one was within hearing distance, and seeing no one he raised himself erect and with a look of relief pictured on his countenance, whispered audibly, "That's the church calf." The moral may be easily drawn by the reader.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

"I should think it is wrong for the newspapers to treat the new death penalty with so much levity." "You do?" "Yes; electrocution is no choke."

PRACTICAL—"I will die for you," he exclaimed, passionately. "Will you be my wife?"

"Get your life insured before you die, and I guess it's a go," said she.

CORA—"Miss Fussanfeather's hair used to be black. I see it has turned to a chestnut. How do you account for that?" CLARA—"I believe she has been using the so-called funny papers to do her hair up in."

TRUST WAS DEAD.—"Yes, Harry, I confess you have wakened in my heart the tender throbings of a first and only love." HER YOUNG BROTHER—"Hello! caught yer! Gimme a quarter or I'll tell." SHE—"Tommy, go away, that's a good boy, and I'll give you ten cents to-morrow." TOMMY—"Oh, no you don't. That's what you said when I caught Tom Turner kissing you last week, and you havn't paid me yet."



SHE DESIRED VARIETY.

She—"May I suggest an occasional change in your style of dancing?" He—"Certainly—very much obliged, you know—what change would you recommend."

She—"You might step on my left foot now and then; the right one has about all it can stand."

Mrs. Fangle—"What is Mrs. Gadabout's reputation as a charitable woman based upon?" From Behind the Newspaper—"Upon her willingness to attend to other people's business without charge."

Ponsby (to tailor)—"I should think you'd be tired standing up all day cutting out garments." Tailor—"I don't mind that. What makes me tired is to be stood up for six months for the payment of a suit of clothes."

Creditor—"May I ask whether you can ever expect to meet your indebtedness?" Hardup—"Meet it? Why, great Scott, man, I meet it every time I go into the street! Don't you throw it in my face often enough?"

"Why, sir," exclaimed an enthusiastic member of a brass band, "we can play the most intricate airs on sight." "I'd like to hear you play the airs the drum major puts on," replied an unbelieving listener.

Yabsley (in a doctor's office)—"And, just to think that skeleton was once the frame of an animated, sentient human being. That hollow, empty skull was once filled with brains like mine." Dr. Bowles—"Come, come, Yabsley, that is hardly fair. Naught but good should be spoken of the dead, you know."

Mr. Grubbs (10 P. M.)—"I hate to go to sleep knowing that a strange young man is down in the parlor with our daughter."

Mrs. Grubbs—"Don't you worry. We had onions tonight, you know."

"You say the brother of the young lady pulled your nose?" inquired Cholly. "Did you wesent it?" "Didn't I?" said Fweddy, the veins in his forehead swelling with indignation. "Bah Jove! I told him if he evah did it again, bah Jove, I'd have him awested!"

He rushed down stairs with his hair uncombed, His breeches all out of gear,
And a general look of a hasty man
When he gets up on his ear.
His breath came short, his eye-balls blazed,
His cheeks were the hue of gore
As he snatched the morning paper up
And read the base ball score.

"You remember Jones, the fellow who was always asking: 'Is it warm enough for you?'

"Yes."

"Well, he's dead."

"Is that so? How happy he must be. He can ask that question all the year 'round now."

Guest (to head waiter)—"Is your name Tide?" Waiter—"No, sir." Guest—"Or Time?" Waiter—"Not at all." Guest—"Well, it ought to be one of them. You wait on no man."

Scene, the club at five P. M.: Cholly (meditatively)—"By Jove! I wish I knew what Kitty Keene would say if I should ask her to marry me." Holly—(with a tone of bitter reminiscence)—"I could tell you what she said to me when I did, if it would help you any, old fellar!"

Husband to Authoress—"My dear, you are famous now! Your picture is in the newspaper." (Authoress takes one glance and bursts into tears.)—Husband—"Why, dear, what is the matter?" Authoress—"The horrid things have made me with a last year's bonnet on!"

"Where do we find the laughing jackass, professor?" asked the freshman, and the class tittered.

"Usually in Australia," replied the venerable instructor. "I think, however, that if I had a gun with me, loaded with buckshot, I could bring down about two dozen right in this room."

Dashley—"They say it is quite easy to hear a dramatic performance by telephone now."

Cashley—"Yes, but what's the use of hearing a burlesque or a comic opera unless you can see the girls. You can't see them over the wires, you know."

Dashley—"No; but you might hear some of their costumes."

Miss Redingote—"No, Aunt Brindle, I am not engaged. When I marry it will be a great man." Mrs. Brindle (doubtfully): "Well, I dunno. You can't always tell how a man will turn out."

Now, there's Josiah." Miss Redingote: "You don't mean to say Uncle Brindle has ever distinguished himself!" Mrs. Brindle: "Well, I'll tell you what he did. I sent him down to the store with a ribbon the other day and he matched it!"

ANATOMICAL.

The murderers have discovered some astonishingly vulnerable parts of the human anatomy of late. From a paper this morning we learn that a Georgia colonel was "shot in the ticket office;" the other day a man was fatally shot "through his door," and not long ago another received a fatal wound "in his window."—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

He was shot in the suburbs.—*Chicago Daily News*. She whipped him upon his return.—*Hawkeye*. He kissed her passionately upon her reappearance.—*Jefferson Souvenir*.

He kissed her back.—*Constitution*. Mr. Jones walked in upon her invitation.—*Electric Light*. She seated herself upon his entering.—*Albion Democrat*. We thought she sat down upon her being asked.—*Saturday Gossip*. She fainted upon his departure.—*Lynn Union*. He embraced her upon her restoration, and no longer wept over her absence.

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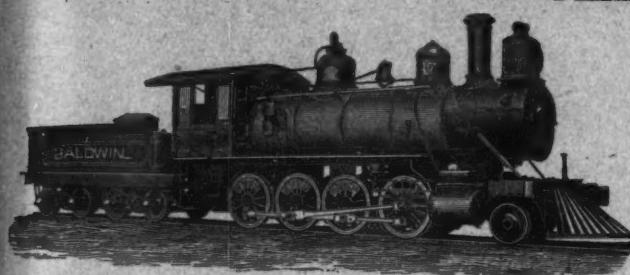




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